HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 271— BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
20 Nov.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINAq ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited ccommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

rq| Extra Steamer at following reduced ates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60

1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according t the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1926		
25th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. COMORIN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA .. NALDERA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5973	19 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6928	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22997

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926			
15th Nov.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports	
17th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf	
19th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
20th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports	
24th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.

——the highest that skill and science can produce.

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT IS THE BEST TO DAY.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT
makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD

Agents:
C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

A.A.S.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE

IN

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

Apply for all particulars to Head Office, 3 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words ; Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—TEMPORARY CLERKS. Apply to Mr. D. P. SHROFF C/o. The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 27642

WANTED—Agents on Pay and Commission in all the Provinces and States for getting orders of Ludhiana cloth and Hosiery Goods. For terms apply to:—The "Indo-British Trading Co., Ludhiana.
A R3337

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—A fully trained NURSE on Rs. 40—50 p.m. and a trained COMPOUNDER on Rs. 25—35 p.m. for the Dufferin Hospital Saugor, C. P. Apply with testimonials stating age, etc., in your own handwriting.
A 27609

WANTED—AN INDIAN LADY COMPANION to a Hindu Nobleman's wife near Agra. Salary with free furnished quarters and food Rs. 35 per month. Apply with full particulars and qualifications. Apply Box No. 1856, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R27668

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A highly educated business expert wishes to represent a well financed and sound Firm in Europe for a very profitable scheme as a partner or on pay and commission. Write to AGRA ELECTRIC CO., Belanganj, Agra.
B R3938

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—English DOUBLE LEATHER BELTINGS, 9" quite new. Price 1/8 per lb. Apply to F. M. AMIJI, Dhanji Street, Pydhoni.
TT R3934

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—FLATS at Hughes Road, Chowpatty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, "Anand Kanan," Chowpatty Road.
C R3932

TO LET—ROOMS, SHOPS and GODOWNS at Dabholkarwada, Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, "Anand Kanan," Chowpatty.
C R3933

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

IF YOU WANT to be Strong and Healthy within three months call at MADON'S HEALTH DEPOT, 243, Hornby Road.
T R3930

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—Share certificates from Nos. 30304 to 30318 of the Bombay Merchants Bank, Limited in the name of Abdulla Haji Cassum. Founder will please communicate c/o Ahmed Haji Cassum Chakla Street or The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld., Apollo Street, Bombay.
P B R3935

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

NELSON WATCH CO.
107, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEG to announce to watch loving public that very shortly they will lay first grade watches at popular prices. 27664

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., will be held at the Company's Registered Office 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1926, at 2 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

That the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it be wound up voluntarily.

In the event of the above Extraordinary Resolution being passed by the Co., the following Resolution will be submitted to the meeting.

That Mr. Bharat K. S. Aivar Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Auditors be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing the assets, any, of the Company.

By Order of the Board.

N. H. BELGAMVALA,
Managing Director.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS of the High Court will commence on WEDNESDay, the 17th November, 1926, instead of on Monday, the 15th November, 1926, as previously notified.

SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, High Court,
Bombay, 11th November, 1926.
27641

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

ANNOUNCE that as from the 15th instant the price of

SHELL PETROL

In the Island of Bombay will be as follows:—

RS. 1-3-6 PER GALLON
For supplies taken from Kerbside Pumps

RS. 1-4-6 PER GALLON
For supplies taken in cans or barrels.

27661

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FIVE HUNDIES each for Rs. 1,000 all dated Bombay, 6th day of May, 1926, drawn for 180, 290, 345, 345 and 345 days after date which are now in the hands of Mr. Abdul Kayum Abdul Hussein of Abdul Reheman Street (Bangri Bazar) and in whose favour the same purport to have been drawn by me have been obtained from me by undue influence, misrepresentation and coercion and no consideration of any sort was received by me for the same.

Public are therefore warned against dealing with them and Notice is hereby further given that if notwithstanding the above any person chooses to deal with them or any of them he will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

KURBANHUSAIN JIVANJI
OF PANVEL.
Dt. Kolaba.
R3936

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888

AS MODIFIED UPTO THE 27TH JANUARY 1926.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified upto the 27th January 1926, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the third day of January 1927, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe fresh lines in substitution for the existing regular lines of the portions of Modi and China streets, adjoining the junction of the said two streets.

A plan of each of the said public streets showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1926.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
27658

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888

AS MODIFIED UPTO THE 27TH JANUARY 1926.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified upto the 27th January, 1926, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the third day of January, 1927 or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the portion of Narayan Dhuru Street, situated between Musjid Bunder Road and Nagdevi Cross Lane.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 12th day of November 1926.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
27659

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HOSTEL FOR LADY STUDENTS.

IF sufficient number of lady students is forthcoming, it is proposed to start a hostel for lady students from June 1927, in a bungalow near the Gujarat College. A Lady Superintendent will be in charge and a committee of ladies will supervise arrangements. Those who desire to take advantage of the proposed arrangement are requested to communicate with the Principal, Gujarat College.

PRINCIPAL,
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
November 1926
27657

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4238 of 1923.

PIRALLY RAHIMTULLA MAZAGAONWALLA. ...Plaintiff.
Vs.
SAKINABAI, widow of Mahomed Jaffer Gullam Hussein and another ..... Defendants.
and
ABDULLABHAI KARMALI VERSEY Assignee.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 8th day of April, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises on Monday the 6th day of December, 1926, at the hour 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of vacate land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2448 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered under entry No 38 D and bearing Survey No. 91, Plot Nos. 5, part 7, 9, 13, 14 and 12 being plot No. 10 in the scheme published by the Notified Area Committee Salsette paying annual assessment of Rupees four annas Six and pie one and which said pieces are situate at Amboli in Andheri in the registration Sub-district of Bandra, District Thana, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban Dist., and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dadaji Dhakji, on or towards the West by the Government Tank and on or towards the North by the Vesava Road and on or towards the South by the Government Land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application shoul be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Hasan Baxi and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff's assignee abovenamed at Raja Bahadur Mansions, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of November, 1926.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
27662

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAGANLAL CHHABILDAS, the owner of one-third share in the below mentioned property and the Official Trustee of Bombay and the Trustee of N. G. Mantri deceased, who has also a one-third share in the said below mentioned property and Damodar Govindji, who has a one-sixth share in the said below mentioned property and Mr. N. H. Moos, as the Guardian of the property of Ramlakar and others, minors who have a one-sixth share in the said property have all contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client Mr. Khodadad Gustad Kermani. Any person having any clair or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground situate, lying and being at Haines Road, containing by admeasurement 7366 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. 3141, and Cadastral City Survey No. 139 Lower Parel Division and registered by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under Ward G No. 1902 and Street No. 96 and bounded, on or towards the West by the land bearing New Survey No. 3140 and on the East North and South by the ground belonging to Bombay Municipality.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1926.

MULLA AND MULLA,
Purchasers Attorneys.
27656

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES PIECE-GOODS, INSOLVENTS' GODREJ'S SAFE, 3 CASES OF GLASS BANGLES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, 15th November, 1926 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs safes, etc.

By the order of K. M. Taleyarkhan Esqr. the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Agent to the Official Assignee of Madras:—Re: Estate of Nathmal Bhutaji (Insolvent):—3 cases of glass bangles.

By order of K. M. Taleyarkhan, Esqr. Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tribhuwan alias Manilal Hansraj traded as Tribhuwan Hansraj (Insolvent):—Godrejs safe, cupboards, chairs, stand etc.

By order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of grey and white dhoties, shirtings, jacconets, nainsooks, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MORELAND ROAD.

By the order of K. M. Taleyarkhan Esqr. the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Sarafalli Alibhoy Vora (Insolvent) and with the consent of Messrs Bundealli Bhojabhoy, Karamalli Bhojabhoy and Fazlbhoy Bhojabhoy, the Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 17th November 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and of the said Mortgagees in the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Tenure now redeemed (formerly consisting of several pieces) with the messuages tenements godowns, chawls bungalows and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Moreland Road and fronting the Ripon Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2359 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue undere Old No. 133 New Nos. G/13641, H/3641, 1/3641 and 13641, Old Survey No. 277 and New Survey Nos. 11/3534, 12/3534, 13/3534 and 1/3584 and Cadestral Survey No. 1666 of the Byculla Division and which said premises are registerede in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E. Ward Nos. 4065 (9), 4065 (11), 4065 (11a) 4065 (16) and Street Nos. 252 H, 252 I, 252 II and 252 O and bounded as follows:— that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by Moreland Road, on or towards the North by the property of Adamali Allibhai and on or towards the South partly by a passage and partly by the property of Ibrahim Allibhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCKINTRADE BAKERY MACHINERY, PLANT, FURNITURE. ETC., ALSO GOODWILL OF MESSRS. PEARSE & CO., OF APOLLO STREET, FORT, AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver (in Suit No. 1143 of 1926, Burjorjee H. Bamboat vs. Behramjee S. Umrigar and anr.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the stock-intrade. Bakery Machinery, Plant, Furniture, etc., also Good-will of Messrs. Pearse and Co., Confectioners, Bakers Tea and Coffee Merchants and Restaurant Keepers of Apollo Street, Fort, as a going concern in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Bhaishankar Ranga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS

THE PERFECT DUO
BEBE DANIELS
AND
NORMAN KERRY
IN
A Drama of part time marriage. It tells what rights a wife ought to have and then shows what she gets
"DARING YOUTH"
6 Reels
The funniest, speediest show in town. Nothing but stars in it—nothing but the best in entertainment.
"A SAILOR PAPA"
7 Reels (Glen Tryon)
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:— 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
PATHE CINEMA,
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE ORIGINAL FIRM
of
OCULISTS and OPTICIANS.
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,
By Special Appointment
to
H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur, G. C. S. I. G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O.
Established 1890

71, Esplande Road, Near Currency Bank and Opposite Bombay Club, Fort.
Daily Consultations of a qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Royal London Moorfields' Ophthalmic Hospital and that of Mr. N. R. Dastoor, F. S. M. C., F. I. O. F. N. A. O. (London) who has just returned from England having gained highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics available in Great Britain.
rates are very moderate and our work prompt and accurate.
Please note ur address carefully and do not mix us up with firms of similar name

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Opp. Whiteaway
and
361, Kalbadevi Road.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Manufacturers of the
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPHTHALMIC LENSES.
AWARDED SEVERAL
GOLD MEDALS

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:-- New York Spot prices raised 35 points. Future s ady, 33 to 25 points higher. Trade buying--Undertone good.

LOCAL:----- Opened strong--Oomra leading--Some profit taking.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Private Cables:—
New York: Trade is buying. Tone of market good.
May highest 13.16 (at the close) lowest 12.96 (10-31 a.m.).
Liverpool: European spinners buying largely.
New York: Weekly weather fairly favourable attracts little attention large crop apparently discounted would buy on scale down.
New York: Southern offerings limited. Bullish consumption figures expected. On further strength prefer sales.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

The groanings of the Southern States of America under the weight of their record cotton crop, were heard by the U.S.A. Government and the Cotton Relief Committee has succeeded to withdraw, something like 4,000,000 bales of cotton from the market until prices improve on the understanding that next year's acreage will be reduced to 25 to 33 per cent. This year a crop of say 14 million bales was required as the carry over was estimated 5,300,000 bales, and the nature was bounteous to help the present crop in the neighbourhood of 18 million bales; with a result of heavy fall in the prices of cotton and cotton goods. It was certain that, in the absence of Government action, somebody would have carried the burden of the excessive supplies but not without further declines in prices. It is evident that Southern interests have, at least for the time being, materially reduced the quantity of hedge selling as a result of the holding movement. Owing to less offerings, the prices steadied a little over 12 cent for near options. On the other side opinion is gaining ground that prices are near the bottom which caused heavy trade and investment buying.

Yesterday futures at Liverpool opened very much higher than was warranted by the slight improvement in New York, on better outlook of the coal strike. This advance was partially lost on poor New York opening and profit-taking. The New York market opened 8 points higher and finally closed at a rise of 25 to 33 points on trade buying.

LOCAL MARKET.

In response to better advices from America, our market opened Rs. 4 higher Broach April/May being quoted Rs. 260/8 At this level there was some buying by exporters and prices improved further. However the improvement did not last long and it was partially lost on local jobbers selling and prices maintained throughout the sessions which finally closed as under:—

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach:				
April-May	260/8	261½	259/8	260
Oomra:				
Dec.-Jan.	250/8	251/8	250	250
March	247/8	247/8	245	246
Bengal:				
Dec.-Jan.	215	215/8	215	215
March	213	213½	213	213

SEWRI.

Liverpool opened to-day much better than expected at 13 points higher. Our market following Liverpool advices opened for Broach April/May at 262 but soon declined to 260/4 on profit-taking.

The recent advance in the local market partly due to short covering and on better Americans is too rapid to be sustained in view of dear prices on parity and absence of export demand. We prefer sales in the local market on exports for moderate profits.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach:				
April-May	262	262	260	260
Oomra:				
Dec.-Jan.	251	251/8	251	251
March	247	247/8	247	247
Bengal:				
Dec.-Jan.	215	215/8	215	215
March.	211	211/8	211	211

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 13, 1926.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh		1,958	22,125
Central India ..	23	6,324	13,805
Barsi and Nagar ..		872	3,583
Hyderabad-Gaorani ..		110	582
Berar		1,864	8,265
Central Provinces ..		616	2,210
Total Oomras ..	23	11,744	50,590
Dholera		2,737	12,315
N.W. Provinces	438	4,653	29,631
Rajputana		5,493	3,716
Sind-Punjab		3,164	14,609
Broach		77	2
Coompta & Dharwar ..		5,711	11,572
Westerns-Northerns ..		6,861	5,364
Cocoanada		202	1,471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	1	4,278	6,341
Persian		1,879	1,041
American	839	22,328	138
Egyptian and African		14,649	21 273
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			10
Total		1,301 83,776	1,58,073

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressesd Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 11th This year	Nov. Last year
Europe	115	45,010	70,323
Japan & China ..	51	30,643	62,230
Coast Ports		2,733	3,791
Up-country by Rail. ..		22,930	1 514
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		770	13,482
Total	166	1,02,286	1,51,343

COTTON OLD CROP QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Broach M. G. Fine	275/285
Bengal M. G. F. G.	205/215
Khandeish	180/220
Akola/Khamgaon	215/240
Nagpur	235/250
Jalna/Aurangabad	190/220
Sanavad/Khandwa	200/230
Punjab/American	290/305
Adoni	200/235
Bijapur	200/235
Bagalkot	225/245
Coompta	280/300
Tirupur	285/315

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.
To-day's closing.

Scinde, Good	4.90+.10
Scinde, Fully Good	5.20+.10
Scinde Fine	5.50+.10
Bengal, Good	5.00+.10
Bengal Fully Good	5.30+.10
Bengal Fine	5.60+.10
Oomra, Good	5.75+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	6.05+.10
Oomra, Fine	6.35+.10
Broach Good	5.60+.10
Broach Fully Good	6.00+.10
Broach Fine	6.40+.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.
To-day's closing.

November	6.86+.10
Decembeer	6.86+.10
January	6.92+.10
Februerey	6.93+.10
March	6.98+.10
April	7.00+.10
May	7.08+.11
June	7.10+.11
July	7.16+.10
August	7.19+.10
September	7.22+.11
October	7.24+.11
November	7.24+.11
Middling Spot	7.06+.11

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 13.

Barletta Russo, per 62½ lb:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers 54/6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 55/.
Market:—Weaker. More offering.
Wheat, Australian:—
Jan./Feb. shipment buyers 56/9.
Market:—Weaker. More offering.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers 58/6.
Wheat Afloat to the United Kingdom 1,200,000 quarters.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Nov./Dec. shipment value £17/2/6.
April/May shipment sellers £16/10/0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 13

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Dec. delivery sellers 20/3.
Jan./Apl. delivery sellers 30/4½.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 13.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Nov./Dec. shipment offered £15-/11/16.
Market:—Quiet, with prices rather favouring buyers.
Linseed, Bombay.—
Nov./Dec. shipment nominal £18 1/4.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 13.
To-day's.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports. 70,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain. 19,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 68,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

Neew York, Nov. 13.
To-day's price.

January	12.63—.33
March	12.79—.19
Middling Spot	12.61—.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 12.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 72,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 22,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 12.

Middling Spot	12.71+.28
January	12.96+.51
March	12.71+.28

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 12.

Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 495,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain 61.000 bales.
Exports to France and Continent 90,000 bales.
Exports to Japan 48,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 2,657,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns 1,345,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Total Cotton, Actual Export not yet received.
Total Cotton, Forwarded to Consumers not yet received.
Total Cotton, Imports not yet received
Total Cotton, Stocks not yet received.
Actual Week's Sales not yet received.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.
To-day's sales.

Sales at Liverpool	4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation	100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.
To-day's closing

November	13.58+.11
December	13.42+.10
January	13.25+.08
February	13.22+.08
March	13.17+.07
April	13.15+.07
May	13.12+.07
June	13.09+.07
July	13.07+.07
August	13.05+.07
September	13.15+.07
October	13.30+.07
November	13.32+.07
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot.	15.15+.15

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 13.

Silver.—India bought. Business small. Market closed uncertain.

	To-day's price.
Spot	25/7/16
Forward	25/3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 13.
To-day's price.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4 4.11½

London, Nov. 13
To-day's rate.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3/8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans	4 p.c.

LONODN DISCOUNT RATES

London, Nov. 13.
To-day's rate.

Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-7/8 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months.	5-3/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 13.
To-day's rate.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.42-1/2
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-1/2
T. T. Brussels on London	34.85
T. T. Madrid on London	31.99
T. T. Milan on London	117.50
T. T. Berne on London	25.15
T. T. Paris on London	147.40

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 12.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £20 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register(£118 1/2.
P and O. Banking Corporation £11.
National Bank £47 3/4.
Eastern Bank £6 1/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £84 7/8.
Conversion Loan £74 3/4.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102 1/2.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £69 3/4.
Government Securities 3 per cent £59 5/8.
Consols £54 5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £99 7/8.
Victoria Bonds 4 per cent £92.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 12.

Copper, English Best Selected, £64.
Copper, Braziers, £73.
Yellow Metal, £68.
Spelter, Hard, £29 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Guage, £17 5/8.
Tin, Block. £309 1/4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York Nov. 12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality), Spot 16 9/16.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Nov./Dec. shipment £7 5/8 quiet, nominal.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £16 3/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton:—
Nov./Dec. shipment nominal £17 7/8.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £19 3/8.
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £18 1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 12.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/8s. 5/8d. buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Sandard, Ribbed, lb, Spot 1/8s. 3/4d. sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot 1/8s. 3/8d. buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot 1/8s. 1/2d. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 13.

Java Sugar, Fine, White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
December per cwt. 17/10-1/2.
Jan./March per cwt. 18/.
July/Sept. per cwt. 16/6.
Java Sugar, Fine, White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan/March per cwt. 18/1.
Java Sugar, Fine, White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f. Karachi:—
Jan/March per cwt. 18/1-3/4.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 13.
To-day's price.

December	12.48—.16
January	12.54—.16
March	12.77—.15
May	12.96—.19
July	13.20—.17
Middling Spot	12.90—.15

The quotations for December, Janaury and March are possibly mutilated and are being confirmed.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 12.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 27/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
6 months 4 27/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1/2 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent. Nom.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

LINSEED & WHEAT MARKET.

BOMBAY, Nov. 13.

Both the markets were fairly steady and prices are quoted as under:—
Linseed May Rs. 9-12-0.
Wheat January Rs. 8-0-3.
Wheat May Rs. 7-6-6.

DELIVERY QUOTATIONS.

Linseed bold Rs. 10-6-0.
Linseed small Rs. 10-0-0.
Poppy seed Rs. 14-12-0.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 13.

Linseed Brown Bold Rs. 9-14-0.
Linseed Brown Thin Rs. 9-9-0.
Rapseed Brown Cawnpore Rs. 9-4-0.
Rapseed Yellow Gujarat Rs. 12-0-0.
Wheat Khadmae Rs. 67|75.
Wheat Yellow Rs. 55|64.
Pecci White Rs. 52|54.
White Delhi Rs. 51|52
Wheat Katha Rs. 51|56.
Teelseed bold Rs. 65|67.
Kabsi seed Rs. 66|72.
Bajari Cawnpore Rs. 47|53.
Joowar Solapur Rs. 33|35.
Maize Rs. 40.
Barley Rs. 40.
Groundnuts Madras Rs. 62|-.
Gram Rs. 52|54.
Castorseed Rs. 44|48.
Rye Khandesh Rs. 65|85.
Cotton Seed Khandesh Rs. 26|-.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

London quotation was unchanged. Our market kept very steady with a small turn over as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Gold ready	21	9	0
Kartak delivery	21	9	0
Magsar delivery	21	9	0
National Bank Bar.	21	14	6
Chartered Bank Bar	21	13	6
Central Bank Bar.	21	12	0
Sovereigns ready	13	9	6
Sovereigns forward	13	9	0
Double option premium:—			
Kartak	0	1	0
Magsar	0	2	0

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

London spot advanced 1/16d. and forward quotation was unchanged. Our market opened with heavy short covering and continued bull support, Kartak being quoted at Rs. 60/. It soon improved further in the absence off sellers to Rs. 60/6. At this level a well known Marwari operation began to sell and the selling pressure increased on some reported Bank selling. Prices registered a sharp docline and Kartak was quoted at Rs. 58/12. Towards the close there was again brisk buying and market closed as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver spot	59	12	0
Kartak delivery	59	4	0
Magsar delivery	57	14	0
Double options premium.—			
Kartak	1	5	0
Magsar	2	12	0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1032.
Bank's buying 3 M/st DA Frcs. 1152.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1137.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 123 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168 3/4.
SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 3/4.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 145.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.84.
London—Rome Liras 117.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.38.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Nov. 13

..JUTE.

Albion ..	515	Howrah ..	44/6
Alliance ..	533	India ..	..
Alexandra ..	..	Kamarhatty	660
Anglo-India	415	Kankanarrah	523
Auckland ..	280	Kelvin ..	868
Barnagore ..	199	Khardah ..	490
Bally ..	228	Kinnison	1020
Birla ..	9/12	Lansdowne	299
Belvedere ..	655	Lawrence ..	625
Budge-Budge	515	Lothian ..	485
Caledonian ..	580	Naihati ..	485
Chapdani ..	174	National	32/4
Clive ..	38/2	New Central	600
Craig ..	5	Northbrook	56
Cheviot ..	304	Nudea ..	47
Dalhousie ..	453	Orient ..	265
Delta ..	563	Presidency ..	8/4
Empire ..	55	Reliance ..	74
Fort Gloster	880	Soorah ..	28
Fort William	333	Standard ..	489
Gondalpara ..	1025	Union ..	590
Gourepore	740	Waverly ..	7
Hukumchand	13/6	HESSIAN ..	14/13
Hooghly ..	83	JUTE ..	61

COTTON.

Agra United	-/10	Dunbar	134
Bowaria	..	Keshavram Cotton	3/14
Bengal Nagpur ..		New Ring ..	..

COAL.

Burrakur ..	21/12	Kurdi ..	..
Bokaro Ramgur ..		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick & Musalia ..	..	New Kendah Raneegunge	.. 33/4
Katras Jherriah ..		Samla Kendra	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	..	I. Standard Wagon	
B.I. Corporn.	4/10	Marshalls	3/10
B.I. „	D	Madon Theatres	4/2
Burma Corp	10/4	Scindia Steam	..
C.P. Cement	..	Titagar Paper	..
Howra Oil	..	Thorney Croft	..
Hume Pipe	..	Imperial Bank	1500
I.I. Still	6/8	„ Conty.	384

COLOUR MARKET.

BOMBAY, Nov. 13.

Alizarine 20 per cent.	Cow	Rs. 70 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent.	Lunger	Rs. 70 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent	I. P.	Rs. 70 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent.	Big Pac	Rs. 60 0 0
Napthol A. S.		Rs. 6 0 0
Napthol A. S. B. S.		Rs. 7 0 0
Scarlet		Rs. 3 0 0
Indonthrine Blue		Rs. 3 8 0
Indonthrine Violet		R 5 12 0
Magenta Crystals		Rs. 6 4 0
Malachite Green		Rs. 3 8 0
Indigo		Rs. 1 14 0
Nigrosene Crystals		Rs. 1 7 0
Hemetine Crystals		Rs. 0 10 6
Victoria Blue		Rs. 3 2 0
Crysophinine		Rs. 4 12 0
Sulphur Black		Rs. 0 10 0

Prices are almost steady. Alizarines, Indenthrines, and Magenta Crystals met with good business. Nigrosene Crystals and Hemetine Crystals are in some demand. Crisphinine is steady. Sulphur Black is dull.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 95.
4 per cent Loan Rs. 88/10.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 102/2.
5 per cent Loan Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 104/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 108/2.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 106/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 101/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 106/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 107/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 108/14.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 114.
4 per cent Port Trust Rs. 88/8.
4 per cent Municipal Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust Rs. 87/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Rs. 119/8.
6 per cent Municipal Rs. 104.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

		Bombay, Nov. 13. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English		3/4	55 8 0
Brass English		1	55 8 0
Brass English		1¼	55 8 0
Brass English		1¼	55 8 0
Brass English		1-3/4	55 8 0
Brass English		2	55 8 0
Brass German		3/4 to 2	54 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Nov. 13. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	58 4 0
Copper German	3/4	58 8 0
Copper German	1	58 8 0
Copper American	2	58 4 0
Japanese Copper Bars		54 8 0
Panchteka joint		25 4 0
Copper, English Bars		55 4 0
Brass Bars		35 0 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Rangooni		26 0 0
Lead country		23 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4 to 1	54 0 0
Koger Brass	1¼	54 0 0
Koger Brass	1½, 1¾ to 2	53 8 0
German Copper	1½ to 1¾ to 2	58 8 0
English Copper	3/4 to 2	58 8 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Nov. 14.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 6
Century	„	0 11 0
Jacob	„	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 11 0
Elphinstone	„	0 10 3
Appollo	„	0 11 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Sandard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 6
Century 91½-92½	„	0 14 3
Century 6404-8705	„	0 15 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 0
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 15 0
Phoenix	„	0 14 3
Pabaney (Poolmala)	„	0 14 3
Manekji (Patangia)	„	0 14 3
Kaliamardan	„	0 14 6
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachiel Mill	Per lb.	0 14 9
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 9
David Mill	„	0 14 3
Appollo	„	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 14 3
Gold Mohor	„	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 14 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 0
Century (Bugle)	„	0 13 6
Appollo (Pyala)	„	0 13 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 13 6
Sakuntala	„	0 13 0
Sundari Brand	„	0 13 3
Globe	„	0 13 9
Rachael	„	0 13 0
Palkhi —	„	0 13 6
Maher	„	0 13 3
LEPAD.—		
Spring	„	0 13 9
Textile	„	0 13 9
Century	„	0 13 3
Maher	„	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 15 6
Century	„	0 15 6
Mun Mill	„	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 6
Jacob	„	0 14 6
Mun Mill	„	0 15 0
1386 Tata	„	2 13 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 14 0
Jamshed	„	3 14 0
Century	„	4 4 0
Pearl Pebaney	„	4 2 9
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	„	11 0 0
2020 Jacob	„	5 8 0
5300 Kurla	„	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	„	7 5 0
Hindustan	„	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 12 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 9
Textile	„	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 [illegible] 0
777 Crescent	„	2 3 0
Appollo David	„	2 3 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 6
Great	„	1 1 0
Phoenix	„	1 1 6
Kohinoor	„	1 1 9
Tata	„	1 1 6
CHADAR Kori Calendar:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 0
David	„	0 15 0
Mabel	„	0 13 0

RUINOUS EFFECTS OF 18D. RATIO.

INDIAN CULTIVATOR HARD HIT.

A SAD DAY FOR GOVT. OF INDIA.

SIR P. THAKOREDAS SPEAKS OUT.

An authentic account of Sir Purushottamdas Thakoredas' speech at the garden party held in his honour on the 10th instant, is sent to us by the Free Press of India, from which the following extracts are given:—

"My views regarding the subject of the standard, the ratio, and the currency authority are expressed in the Minute of Dissent which I appended to the Report of the Royal Commission on Currency. I am aware that there is a school of thought which attaches first and primary importance to the question of the standard. I need hardly say that I sympathise with their ideal and their point of view. But the very substratum of a gold standard and currency which is adequate gold reserve threatens to disappear under the policy which the Government of India are pursuing, to maintain the ratio at 1sh. 6d. It is for this reason that I attach more importance to the question of making the Government see that they should cease to persist to maintain the 1sh. 6d. ratio and bow to the forces of nature. It is therfore, I feel that the Indian Currency League that has been started in Bombay has acted rightly in putting in the forefront of its programme the question of the ratio. Our aim should be to prevent the dissipation of our gold reserves and to ensure by statue free flow of gold into India so that in the course of five to seven years we may have adequate gold reserve to justify the legislature in asking for gold currency.

WHY CURRENCY BILL WAS POSTPONED.

I would also ask you to note what has happened since the Legislative Assemby postponed the consideration of the Currency Bill in the last session. The postponement was made because of the absence of materials on which members could form their own conclusions. There were only five to seven volumes of the evidence and appendices available for a body of 140 members. It is now months since the Assembly adjourned and upto now the volumes of evidence and appendices are not yet available in this country although they were said to have left London on the 20th August. In the circumstances it is justifiable to ask if it is the intention of the Government whether consciously or not to place the members of the next Assembly also in a position in which they will not be able to decide for themselves on the merits of the question. It is also the time when the report of the Currency Commission is still on the anvil and awaiting the decision of the legislature that Government have chosen to alter the basis of the index figures of prices published monthly at Calcutta, thereby rendering impossible a comparative study of the index figures of prices then and now. The majority commissioners of the Currency Commission have relied on the index figures to argue that there has been a general adjustment of prices. Since then world prices have fallen enormously and the alteration of the very basis of the index figures of prices is inexplicable.

WHAT 1S. 6D. RATIO MEANS.

I shall now trace briefly the ruinous effects of the attempt to maintain the ratio at 1s. 6d.

In the first instance, it has prevented the marketting of the various raw materials abroad. Cotton is one of the chief commodities which contributes to the balance of trade in favour of India. During the last few months owing to the wrong parity between the so-called appreciated Indian rupee prices and the American prices, the parity has been against India and not only has no cotton worth the name been sold on the continent or in Japan but a large quantity of American cotton has been actually imported for use by Indian mills in substitution of Indian cotton. Nor is cotton alone in this repect. Other produce also have suffered equally. In this connection it is worth while to study how other countries have dealt with fall in prices of commodity like cotton. In America a combine has been formed to take off from the market a considerable portion of the American cotton crop and to store it so that prices may not further depreciate. In Egypt, the Government have come forward to the rescue of the cultivator by offering to advance him money at low interest to store up cotton. Following is a relevent portion of a bulletin of the Egyptian Government on the subject, it runs:—

HOW EGYPT TACKLED THE PROBLEM

"In order to stop the present crisis and to prevent crisis and to prevent the overflow of cotton on the market the Government has decided to give advance to cultivators on account of their cotton on favourable terms that will amply safeguard their interests. These advances will be given on a large scale which will allow the inclusion of the largest possible number of cultivator. The Government has decided to pay the cost of these (storage) operations and only a part of it on the cultivators. It has accordingly fixed the rate of interest at four per cent. per annum if advances are in great demand. This will be the sole expense to which the borrower will be liable and will cover all charges including storage."

In contrast with the attitude of the American and Egyptian Government is the action of the Indian Government which not only renders no help to the cultivator to get the best price for his produce but by appreciation the rupee deprive him of 12½ per cent. of the value of his produce in rupees than what he would be entitled to receive even at the depreciated world prices.

Second effect of the attempts to maintain ratio at 1sh. 6d. has been to delay marketing of Indian crops and to bring trade and industry to standstill and by policy of deflation and contraction of currency to compel cultivators to market their crops at prices which leave then no margin and are ruinous to their interests. It is now a fashion for the Government of India to speak of the cotton industry as suffering from depression. I would like them to mention of any industry in India which can be said to be in normal condition. The jute industry may be cited as the one exception. While I would be the last person to grudge the jute mills the benefits of the monopoly they enjoy I feel that it can be safely said that what the jute industry is earning at present is at the expense of the jute producer in Bengal. Barring jute industry, I would like to hear of any two industries in India which have been remunerative or are not suffering from the non-adjustment of the higher ratio.

PLIGHT OF CULTIVATOR.

The Indian cultivator is hit in a number of directions by the artificial appreciation of the rupee. Not only does the Indian cultivator get for his produce during the agonising period of non-adjustment or maladjustment 12½ per cent. less in rupees but he is also put in the position of his savings in silver depreciating to 12½ per cent over and above the depreciating silver prices due to world causes. As you all know, silver has gone to a rupee price lower than the one which was known for the last forty years or more. In Bombay it was actually quoted at Rs. 54. It is now about 55½. At 1sh. 4d. the price would be 12½ per cent. higher. The Indian cultivator therefore finds that not only he gets 12½ per cent. less for his produce but his silver holdings are also depreciated by 12½ per cent. There is an apprehension in the commercial circles that the Government propose to sell silver in the London market. I telegraphed to the Finance Department of the Government of India for confirmation or contradiction of this news. I was informed that there was no truth in the press reports. I asked that a communique be issued announcing the intention of the Government in this respect. Government' reply is that they do not propose to make any announcement regarding their intentions in the matter of silver surplus holding. I leave it to you to draw your own inference. I ask what justification can the Government have for any sale of silver and consequent further depreciation of the value of silver mer is

WHOM DOES 18D. RATIO BENEFIT

Let us now consider to whom the 1sh. 6 ratio does any good. It is said that the Central Government benefits to the extent of Rs. 3 to 4 crores in the Home charges. Sir Basil Blackett has said in this connection that when an adjustment has taken place there is neither less nor gain to the Central Government. Is it not then a proof that the so-called adjustment of prices to the ratio of 1sh. 6d. has not yet taken place as assumed by the majority commissioners of the Currency Commission. Wherefrom do the Government get from the cultivators? The small gain of the Central Government is nothing but a fraction of the great loss that the cultivator is called upon to suffer.

POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

I wonder if it has struck many how the Government has since the Armistice been trying to make a change in the currency policy of India by an appreciation of the rupee. The Babington-Smith Committee recommended the change of ratio from 1sh. 4d. to 2sh. The recommendation of that Committee was carried through in a manner which when reviewed subsequental found nobody to defend it. On the very day, the 16th September 1920 that the ratio was changed to 2sh. the actual rate of exchange was 16.077. The sale of reverse councils followed at a cost which is estimated at 40 to 60 crores directs, to say nothing of indirect loss to agriculture, commerce, and industry. After a this futile effort the rupee however was not left alone but I need not dilate on this. The correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India published in the appendices to the report of the Currency Commission make interesting reading.

I am convinced that whatever efforts the Government of India may make for the 1sh. 6d. ratio they can never do any good to the interests of India. The best satisfaction that the Government of India can have will be to put ratio of 1sh. 6d. on the statute but the resources of any Government are limited and those of the Government of India are still more so. With such a colossal amount of £80 to 90 millions in London in the Paper Currency Reserve in 1920 they found that they could support the 2 shillings ratio only for a few months after which the exchange sate broke in a manner which compeled the Government of India to confess that they had to wash their hands off that dubious business. The resources of the Government of India today are nothing like the eighty or ninety millions that they had in 1920. The balance as far as I can see left with them is £14 million sterling securities in the Paper Currency Reserve and it is a very slender resource at the best. It is therefore necessary to prevent any further panic amongst the people and recast the policy of the Government of India before it is too late. Should the Government of India however not heed these facts and try to overlook them or gamble on the chance of something turning up to support their policy, my grave apprehension is—and I say this in all seriousness—that they may, even through they may not like it, expose India to the risk of having in the course of a year or two a currency which will be looked upon by every other country as a depreciated or watered currency in the same way as unfortunately prevails in France, Germany and other central European countries. In the case of these countries they were either fighting for self-existence or for unwarranted gain territories. In the case of India no such justification exists. It will be a sad day for the British Government should they in their mad pursuit for the appreciated rupee unwittingly make a really depreciated currency a matter of fact in India, I am honestly convinced that the policy that is being followed may, should the next year be a lean year for India, lead to this danger.

SETTING LABOUR AGAINST CAPITAL

Before I conclude I wish to refer to the attempt that is made to set labour against capital. The majority report of the Currency Commission Observes: a return to 16d. will result in an 'arbitrary reduction of the real wages of labour! But it is reasonable to expect labour to be sold at the same number of appreciated rupees when adjustments are completei With the dalapidated agriculture and industry of India be able to afford this at the end of the admittedly painful period of adjustment? Or is the reduction in wages then expected to follow and to be accepted without protest by labour. And in the meantime is unemployment of the labouring classes and the clerical classes to be allowed to increase as factories close down owing to non adjustment to higher ratio or agriculture becomes unremunerative and the ryot discovers his incapacity to pay on the 16d. gold basis? I do hope leaders of labour will not walk into the spider's parlour of the Government currency policy.

In conclusion, let me assure you that it is after serious consideration and full and honest conviction that I have pu thefore you the views that I have expressed. No country can afford to experiment with its currency policy and India has not the capacity to stand another shock at an effort to appreciate her statutory ratio within seven years of the last one. Should the Government unfortunately persist in their policy which does not meet with the approval of the country, I hope that you will all continue your efforts to secure the redress of the grievous wrong that is sought to be done

TRIBUTE TO SIR VICTOR.

Our grateful thanks are due to those like Sir Victor Sassoon who although he stands to gain most in his individual capacity by a higher ratio, has come forward to champion the cause of the Indian agriculturist realising that in his prosperity is bound up the prosperity of the manufacturer, trader, and all classes of people.

A HAPPY TRAVELLER.

WORLD TOUR ON FOOT.

Mr. F. E. R. Mullner, an Austrian student of Philosophy who gave an account of his travels in the "Chronicle" last February, has just passed through Bombay on further travels. Mr. Mullner has adopted and successfully carried out the very original plan of travelling on foot so as to come into intimate touch with the real life of the various countries through which he passes, and to show what feats can humanly be achieved with determination. Since the 10th October, 1924, when he left his home in Austria, he has walked through Austria, Hungary, Servia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Almania, Mesopotamia, Persia, Afghanistan and Northern India covering 7,000 miles by Xmas 1925. His ruddy health and robust physique go at once to show the advantages of a walking tour, while his mind bursting with impressions and experiences, suggests the fascination of travelling in company with the poor of diverse lands.

Mr. Mullner has left on foot for South India, and has promised to give a special interview to the "Chronicle" about his experiences on his return to Bombay.

ENGLAND BEATS NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Under the Norther Union rules to-day England beat New Zealand by 21 points to 11.

WHEAT CROP OF CANADA.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Ottawa—The Official provisional estimate of wheat crop of the Dominion is 405,814 thousand bushels compared with 411,375 thousand last year.—Reuter's Special.

FIRE AND SMOKE-EMITTING HILL.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON IN KHAIRPUR STATE.

FEAR OF VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 13.

A hill has been found in Khairpur State burning and emitting fire and smoke. Local engineers express the opinion that there are large sulphur deposits inside the hill which are ablaze and that unless immediate arrangements are made to extinguish the fire there may be a volcanic eruption extending over twenty miles distance around the hill.

KHAIRPUR AFFAIRS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CONSTITUTED.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 13.

It is understood that an Executive Council has been constituted by the Mir of Khairpur, the members being Messrs Hallifax. Otto Rothfeld and Kani. A fourth member is likely to be appointed shortly.—Reuter.

BRITISH BROAD CASTING COMMISSION.

TERMS OF ROYAL CHARTER.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The terms of the Royal charter, which invests the British Broadcasting Commission with powers to take over the wireless telephone service from the British Broadcasting Company on January 1st, declare that the main object of the Commission is the development of the present service. Provision is made for the commission to collect news on current events in any part of the world and a limited form of advertising confined to publishers is to be permitted. The Commission at its own expense must broadcast any matter which the Government may require. The financial terms provide that the Postmaster-General will hand over 90 per cent of the revenue from the first million licenses, 80 per cent. from the second million, 70 per cent. of the third million and 60 per cent. of all additional licenses. From such sums twelve and half per cent. will be deducted for collection.—Reuter.

PREPARING RUBBER WITHOUT MACHINES.

A DUTCH-INDIAN INVENTION

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Batavia—A Dutch Indian invention has been patented designed to prepare rubber on estates without machines by obtaining quick-drying raw material direct from Latex so that estate rubber may be packed suitably to market the same day it is tapped. The new process will be demonstrated at the International Rubber Exhibition at Paris in January.—Reuter's Special.

TEWFIK RUSHDI AT ODESSA.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Odessa.—Full ceremonial was associated with Tewfik Rushdi's arrival here. A large crowd cheered him vociferously.—Reuter.

PIRATES ATTACK STEAMER.

GUARD KILLED & MONEY STOLEN.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Hong Kong.—A gang of 20 pirates attacked the French steamer "Hanoi", bound from Haiphong to Hong Kong, near Bias Bay, killed Annamite the guard, and stole 50,000 dollars shipped by the Maritime Customs of Pakhoi to Hong Kong and the Shanghai Banking Corporation here. They also stole passengers belongings valued at twenty-thousands dollars.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

Sir, P. C. Ray who arrived in Madras on the 12th morning leaves for Bangalore on the 13th instant to attend the meeting of the Imperial Institute of Science. He then proceeds to Mysore where he will deliver the convocation address to the graduates of the Mysore University.—A. P.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the Leader of the Indian Delegation to South Africa for the Round Table Conference, left Delhi on the 13th morning for Bombay en route to Madras prior to his departure for Capetown.—A. P.

A Gwalior, message says:—In the All-India Scindia Gold Cup Hockey Tournament after a hard game the Agra College defeated the Morn High School of Gwalior by four goals to one.—A. P.

A Rangoon message says:—Mr. L. D. Currie, Geologist, Burma Oil Company was drowned while swimming at Yenangyaung.—A. P.

TRIUMPH FOR THE CONGRESS.

MESSRS. NARIMAN AND DESAI CONGRATULATED.

APPEAL TO MR. JAYAKAR.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Sabha, a public meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Congress House when Mr. B. G. Horniman, K. F. Nariman, Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mohanlal M. Desai addressed on the coming Legislative Assembly elections. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

Mrs. Naidu in congratulating Mr. Nariman and Mr. B. T. Desai on their success at the election to the Legislative Council said the credit of the success was due to the voters who made a choice between the Government and the National Congress. She hoped Mr. Ginwalla too would be returned from Bombay City north and thus vindicate the glory of the National Congress. Mr. Baldwin, the Premier, in his recent speech had joined Lord Birkenhead to supervise the judgment and intelligence of India and the appealed to the voters to reply to them in unmistakable terms by returning Mr. Jamnadas Mehta the Congress candidate.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

Referring to Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia she said he was publicly bearing testimony against his own conviction, for, at one place he said that the Non-co-operation was dead while at the other place that it was not dead. She urged the voters not to be misled by the rigid, narrow and stupid interpretation of the word Non-co-oneration and to feel that if was nothing short of the betrayal of their self-respect when they talked of co-operation at one time and non-co-operation at the other. There could be no co-operation with the foreign domination, she said, and the only reply they could give to the foreign domination was to form only two parties in the country, viz; the People's Party and the Government Party to free India from the domination of foreign bureaucracy.

TRIUMPH FOR THE CONGRESS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then thanked his electors for their very generous and spontaneous support and said it was not his personal triumph but the triumph of the Indian National Congress. He confessed that if he had not stood by the Congress and joined some other party, his fate would have been quite different that day. The triumph of the Congress, he said, was complete in spite of various attacks on that body during the last few months. The National Congress was the only patriotic and national institution to represent the voice of the people and his election to the Council had once again repudiated the baseless charge that it was a Hindu institution for the Hindus' interest as he was a Parsi and was returned at the top with a thumping majority with the Hindu and non-Hindus votes. He appealed to the voters to vote solidly for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on the 18th instant.

APPEAL TO MR. JAYAKAR.

He also took that occasion to appeal to Mr. M. R. Jayakar to reconsider his position in the light of the recent election results. He did so as Mr. Jayakar had publicly announced to abide by the verdict of the people, and as the people had passed their verdict he begged Mr. Jayakar to reconsider his position; the more so, as the Responsivists were getting no response either from the Government or from the people. If Mr. Jayakar did not come back to the Congress fold Mr. Nariman feared that he would be drifting along with the Moderates and Independents and would be nowhere in the end. He asked his audience to consider where was Dr. Velker last time and also Mr. Joseph Baptista and what happened to them at the last elections. If there was any doubt in their mind, the verdict of the voters had given the final reply and he urged the seceders to come back to the Congress fold.

IN DEFENCE OF THE CONGRESS.

Mr. Horniman said he did not care if Mr. Dumasia the non-descript pro-Government candidate was returned or Mr. Jayakar the Responsivist was returned to the Legislative Assembly, but he wanted Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to top the list, and he urged the voters to vote not for Mr. Jamnadas but for the National Congress.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai then thanked the voters for returning the candidates put up by the Congress and appealed to them to vote for Mr. Jamnadas.

WHAT IS TRUE RESPONSE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta characterised the long and windy speeches of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered recently in the words of Sir Charles Innes who once said about Panditji that his speeches were like the water tap left open at night by mistake and but for the dawning of the day and awakening of the people of the house, the tap would go on flowing. He (Panditji) came to Bombay on the receipt of an S. O. S. from Thakurdwar and after hearing his boring speeches at Dana Bunder, Marwadi Bazaar and Gaitey Theatre, the public of Bombay came to the conclusion that it was not the Non-co-operation that had failed but Panditji had failed. He was surprised that the Responsivists had not a word of protest to say against the porposed prosecution of Mr. Nariman or the curtailment of power of the Presidents of the Assembly and the Councils by the Secretary of State, and said the late Lokmanya Tilak had maintained that the true response was a kick for a kick while the present-day Responsivists were giving kisses for kicks.

Mrs. Naidu in winding up the proceedings appealed to the voters to vindicate the glory of the Congress by registering votes for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on the 18th instant.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

STRONG ANTI BRITISH FEELING.

IMPERIAL PRESS IN DANGER.

MR. ANDREWS' ARRIVAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 25.

"The Sons of England Society" of South Africa has greatly enraged the Minister of Justice, Mr. Tielman Roos, in whom the world has found the rare example of a Minister of Justice talking always of unjust measures from a palace of Justice. The fault of this society is that it has taken a great interest in the Flag Bill and condemned it outright. It is a fact beyond doubt, though this society ignores it, that it is not to-day a non-political body simply looking to the general social interest of the English community of South Africa. The speeches which were delivered a few weeks ago at the Conference of this society were nothing short of a veiled threat to the Government to give a fight on the flag issue. Tielman Roos, who is now the acting Premier, is the most outspoken Minister, South Africa ever had, issued a circular to the effect that no members of the police force could take part in the agitation of the Sons of England Society. This aroused strong criticism from the Society whose grand President, Mr. W. H. Pitcher, declared that they would not be intimidated by any force. South African Party, the party of opposition to the Government, followed suit in its usual way to blackmail all the actions of the Government and atmosphere became tense. By the way, Mr. Roos opened an Africander Bazar here and said the following bitter words about the Sons of England Society:

"If the Sons of England Society was so patriotic, if they loved their country so much, why did they not settle in England? It must be that they had settled in South Africa for the betterment of their situation. If I loved my country so much as they said I would not go to any other country, however great a benefit I might get in it. And if a band of 200 from us went to England, we would not be foolish to call ourselves 'The Sons of South Africa' and would not be foolish as to dictate to the country in its administration."

Mr. Roos has been stigmatised as Mussolini for this speech even by General Smuts and all the British papers have raised a hue and cry in the country.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN DANGER

In the above meeting, Tielman Roos had openly intimated that he would do all his best to harm the local papers, the "Rand Daily Mail" and the "Sunday Times", which were misleading the public against the Government. This has led to a scathing criticism from Col. Mentz, the ex-Minister of Defence, who declared at Wolhuterskop that he believed that the imprisonment of the editors of the hostile journals was actually under consideration.

General Hertzog's demand for Independence at the Imperial Conference has become the target of criticism from the Press of these Imperial hostile editors who, as Dr. Malan says, have been imported from England, and it will not be astonishing if some steps are taken by the Government to restrict the freedom of the press.

MR. ANDREWS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has arrived in South Africa to the great enthusiasm of the Indian community. A mass meeting was held at Durban under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress, the gathering in his honour being attended over 1000 Indians and representatives from the different districts and provinces of South Africa. His message in reply was faith in God. This indefatigable friend of Indians has begun his disinterested work in earnest and is trying to make the atmosphere as peaceful as possible and preparing the way for the Round Table Conference by collecting all sorts of statistics about the economic situation and population of the Indians in the country. He has expressed great satisfaction with the personnel of the Delegation selected by the Indian Government to negotiate with the Union Government at a Round Table Conference at Capetown. The Indians in South Africa have also been delighted at the selection, but they regret the absence of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Deputation.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY

Election meeting at Mulji Jetha Market. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji to preside. 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Counting of votes for Bombay City Mahomedan Constituency, 11 a.m.

Results of second LL.B. University Hall 2 p.m.

The Indian Newspaper Co., Ld. Extraordinary general meeting for voluntary winding up, Meadows Street 2 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning, the 17th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.) instead of on Monday, the 15th idem.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the council of the association will be held in the rooms of the Association on Wednesday (the 17th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.),

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of gramophone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and a programme of vocal and instrument music will be broadcast from 6.45 p.m. to 8 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. wavelength 387 metres.

VICTORIA GARDENS ZOO.

The following animal has been kindly presented to the Zoological collection: One four-horned antelope (tetracerous quadricornis) by Mr. J. S. Bucknor, Presidency Post Master, Bombay.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn., G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A.F.I. will play music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.)

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The third quarterly general body meeting of the Association will be held on Sunday (21st instant) at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Association's premises, No. 1, Nanji Ladha Building, Matunga.

BOMBAY Y.M.C.A. CENTRAL BRANCH.

To-day (Monday) a lecture will be given by the Rev. R. E. Hare on "Among the Cannibals of the South Seas—Solomon Island" at 9.15 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort. The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides. Admission free.

ELECTION MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting will be held at the Mulji Jetha Market to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji will preside, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. B. G. Horniman, K. F. Nariman and others would address on the ensuing "Assembly Elections."

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Boy Scouts Association will be held in the C. M. hut on Wednesday (24th instant) at 6.30 p.m. to receive the annual report and statement of accounts, and to adopt the new rules and bye-laws and to elect office-bearers according to these rules.

PUBLIC LECTURE BY ERVAD DHALA.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal Ervad Nariman Dastur Maneckji Dhala, MA., of Karachi, will deliver a lecture in Gujarat on "Western Oriental Scholars and the Parsi Community" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. G. K. Nariman will preside. The meeting is open to all.

LATE MR. D. C. VIRKAR.

A meeting of the Devrukha Brahmin community residing in Bombay was held on Saturday last in Soman Building, Girgaum and expressed its deep sense of sorrow and grief at the sad and premature death of Mr. Damodar Chintaman Virkar, High Court Pleader.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Moren" with the mails from Bombay of 30th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6.30 a.m. on the 12th instant. Passengers travelling by the P and O. special train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nomination papers of the following 14 candidates are received for 7 seats on the All India Congress Committee: (1) Messrs. Jamnadas C. Erunza; (2) Vithaldas V. Jerajani; (3) Vaikunthrai A. Desai; (4) Munshi Mirza Mahomedali; (5) R. S. Nimbkar; (6) B. G. Horniman; (7) M. R. Jayakar; (8) K. N. Joglekar; (9) R. C. Tripathi; (10) R. N. Bapasola; (11) B. G. Kher; (12) B. T. Desai; (13) Jamnadas M. Mehta and (14) Vaidya Appa Shastri Sathe.

The poll will take place to-day (Sunday) from 8 to 11 a.m. and in the evening from 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.

PATHE CINEMA.

You have to be married to know how many breakfasts make a full week and how many breakfasts make a discontented husband.

Fannie Hurst is quoted as having said that "seven breakfasts a week with the same person is too much," and it is the theme that has been incorporated in "Daring Youth," the picture of married life now showing at the Royal Opera House. The well-known authoress made her statement in an interview directly following her "business marriage" and it has come to the films in a highly amusing comedy drama.

Not all of the thrills are provided by the theme for a notable cast adds its scintillating ability to the story. Bebe Daniels has the stirring role of the wife and Norman Kerry plays opposite her as the husband. The comic relief is supplied by Lee Moran, known to the vaudeville followers as the senior member of Moran and Lyon's.

POLICE COURTS.

FIGHT OVER A CAT.

NEIGHBOURLY AMENITIES.

How a dead cat led to blows among neighbours was told to Mr. Junglewalla, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon Police Court. One Tufel Nissen, a compounder in a dispensary, stated that the accused, his neighbour, who was on a sort of standing enmity with him, killed his cat one day and on remonstrating with him, the accused struck him on the head with a bamboo stick causing him injuries. The Court suggested a compromise, especially as there was a cross case with counter allegations. As the complainant wanted to press on with the case, as there were many many cases outstanding between the parties, his Worship heard the whole case, and came to the conclusion that the story of the complainant was correct and ordered the accused to pay a sum of R30 as compensation to the complainant with an undertaking not to molest the complainant in future.

Mr. Couto appeared for the complainant and Mr. Puthare for the accused.

SECRET DISPOSAL OF A CORPSE.

PARENTS SENTENCED.

For secretly throwing away the dead body of a newly-born female child and intentionally concealing the birth of the child on the 26th June last, Thakoobai, the mother of an illegitimate child and Bhwa Yema its father, both employed as domestic servants, have been sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment and rigorous imprisonment respectively by Mr. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate at Bombay. The mother pleaded that she was unconscious after the birth of the child and in a weak and indifferent state of health. His Worship, considering the state of her health, gave her the benefit of simple imprisonment.

BOY DECOYED FROM HOME.

ACCUSED GETS THREE MONTHS' R. I

[illegible] For decoying a young boy, Maruti Arjun, from his home at Byculla to Sion and depriving him of his ornaments earings and "kadas", His Worship, Mr. Junglewalla, Sixth Presidency Magistrate, awarded a sentence of three months with hard labour on Ramchandra Babaji. Noticing the boy covered with ornaments, the accused made the lad to accompany him on the pretext that his mother was in need of him and took him to an open space of ground near the Sion Railway Station. Finding himself being deprived of ornaments, the lad grew alarmed and shook himself free; after wandering for about 3 days, he reached home. On Monday last, the boy saw the accused sleeping near the Love Lane and immediately informed his father who communicated with the police. The accused admitted one previous conviction and said that the ornaments had been melted down by a goldsmith to whom he had sold them. His Worship saw in the circumstances of the case that a deterrent punishment was called for and sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MARWARI RELIEF SOCIETY.

During the month of October last the total number of cases treated through the Charitable Dispensary of the Society was 29,253 of which 19,227 cases were treated by the Allopathic and 10,026 by the Ayurvedic Department. Houses of 57 indigent patients were visited by the Doctors and 189 by the Vaidyas entirely free of charge. 172 urgent cases were attended during the night time. 1,603 cases were attended by the Surgical Department of which 152 came under operation. The average daily attendance during the month under review was 944 as against 896 of the preceding month of September.

"THE MARVELS OF AMERICA."

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Society on Saturday, (20th instant), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji on "The Marvels of America." The lecture will be illustrated by exhibiting by the lantern pictures of the grandest drama of the age in America—"The Miracle," Panama Canal—the grandest engineering achievement of the world, the most beautiful gardens of America—(a) the Busch Garden of California, (b) the Golden Gate Park of San Francisco, etc., etc. You are cordially invited to attend with family and friends.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND MISCHIEF.

PARSI MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

The hearing of the case of Bapuji Framroze Joshi, a Parsi Merchant of Bombay who stood charged with tampering Police records was taken up for hearing before the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday afternoon. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police prosecutor instructed by Inspector Achrekar, appeared for the prosecution while Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The accused is the brother of Burjorji Framroze Joshi, a dealer in potato and onion in Bombay, who is at present undergoing trial on a charge of cheating the customs authorities in respect of duty on potatoes imported by him valued at about Rs. 18,000. When Burjorji was arrested certain documents were also seized by the C. I. D. It appears that on September 13 last, the accused Bapuji went to the C. I. D. Office with a view to copy those documents. While he was allowed to do so, a strict watch was kept on him. After a short time one of the police constables on watch, it is alleged observed Bapuji making some alterations in the documents. The matter was immediately reported to Inspector Achrekar, by the constable who immediately proceeded to the spot and seized the documents and the fountain pen with which Bapuji was making the alterations.

Asked as to why the accused was not placed on a charge sheet as the case was a police case, Mr. Thanawalla said that the offence was not a cognisable one and as such the accused could not be arrested without a warrant. Hence Inspector Achrekar filed a complaint of forgery and mischief and got warrant issued by the then Chief Presidency magistrate. Mr. Thanawalla further stated that if after hearing the evidence his Worship was satisfied, the charges might be altered into one of fabricating false evidence.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga made an application to the effect that this case should not be heard until the series of cases against Burjorji had been disposed of. Mr. Thanawalla opposed the application for postponement.

His Worship held that the Application was legitimate. He also said that he would refuse the application and go on with the case if the police undertook to drop the other case. If not the prosecution should try to expedite the other case so that this case could be heard earlier.

On the application of Mr. Thanawalla his Worship made note of the objection raised by Mr. Thanawalla and adjourned the case till January 21st 1927.

THEFT IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

IRANI LOSES VALUABLE JEWELLERY

One Shamardan Rashid Irani, a tea shopkeeper, residing on the ground floor of Kerawalla House at Khetwadi 10th Lane, left home at about 5 a.m. on Thursday and went to his shop at Tardeo. His wife locked up the house at about 1 p.m. and went to see her father who is ill. At about 4 p.m. Shamardan returned home and opened the lock of the front door, but found it fastened from inside. He therefore went into a sweeper's gully by the side of the building and found a window overlooking the gully open and one of its iron bars removed and another bent. He then forced open a side door and entered his premises and finding them ransacked informed the police who repaired to the scene and found an almirah broken open and clothing, etc., valued at R1,525 strewn about the floor. The complainant also found a trunk containing jewellery open, and money and jewellery valued at R2,658 taken away.

ALLEGED MURDER FOR SEXUAL MOTIVES.

ACCUSED COMMITTED.

Abdul Majid, once a warder in the Thana Jail, has been committed to the Sessions of the High Court on a charge of murdering Abdul Rahim, a youth of sixteen, on the 16th October last.

Mr. DeCunha the police prosecutor led the evidence which disclosed an unhappy record of perverted sexual instincts. It transpired in evidence that the deceased, who was serving as a convict in the Thana Jail, was the passive victim in a course of perverted sexual relations with the accused who was a warder in the Jail. After serving his time the deceased came to reside at Kamatipura where the accused frequently visited him, to the neglect of his duties and was eventually dismissed. The accused was enraged to notice that the boy preferred the company of other men and declined to listen to his solicitations. He it is alleged stabbed the boy with a knife in broad day light at Kamatipura on the 11th October last. In his dying deposition the deceased recounted the story of his association with the accused. After evidence had been led, his Worship passed the order of committal

SGT. MORRIS DEAD.

The death is announced of the death of Sergeant Morris of the Bombay City Police at Wanowri Station Hospital, Poona.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

A Delhi message says:—Col L. I. G. Morgan-Owen officiates for Col. Walsh as Director of Organisation, Adjutant General Branch, the latter proceeding on leave.

A Delhi message says:—"It is understood that Mr. L. W. Reynolds will succeed Colonel Patterson as Agent to the Governor General in the Rajputana States when the latter retires early next summer."

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR.

Dear Sir,—To-morrow you are proceeding to Sindh, evidently to inspect the Sakkar Barrage Scheme. May I draw your earnest and urgent attention to the following facts, as I have gleaned from various sources?

(1) Are there not two schools of Engineers, one for the scheme and the other against it?

(2) Are not the views and opinions of the opposing Engineers based on longer study and experience than of those, who are keen on rushing the scheme?

(3) Mr. Cawasji, have you obtained the advice and guidance of experts of unimpeachable authority and experience?

(4) If so, will you please place before the public their full and up-to-date report for information and satisfaction?

(5) I have heard it said by English and Indian friends, that there is a great danger of the Sakkar Barrage Scheme culminating in another Bungle and Muddle like the Back-bay Scheme in Bombay! Mr. Cawasji, will you not be so good as to allay this anxiety, which is growing in Bombay?

(6) Are you quite sure, Mr. Cawasji, that there are no Buchanans, Heppers and Lewizes connected with the Sakkur Barrage Scheme?

(7) Are not some of the heavy machines at Sakkar Barrage as unprofitable as the Lloyd Dredger?

(8) Are not estimates of cost far exceeded, and the work turned out is incommensurate?

(9) What precautions have been taken by Government to ensure the success of the Barrage Scheme?

(10) Are not some Engineers apprehensive about the sudden change of the Indus current flowing westwards into Baluchistan?

Mr. Cawasji, please let me make myself perfectly clear. I am not opposed to extensive irrigation in Sindh. Sindh wants it badly. My apprehensions are about the Sakkar Barrage; about the way the work is undertaken and handled; and if my information is correct, there is a "great danger of the Barrage being another Bungle."

This writer had warned Sir George Lloyd from the very commencement of the Reclamation Scheme, that it would prove ruinous. He has already sounded a note of warning in connection with the Sakkar Barrage right from its inception. And he now addresses this open letter to you, and, hopes, that the points raised therein will receive your best consideration during your visit to Sakkar Barrage; and that you will please place before the public full facts about the present position of the work so as to allay all anxiety. Mr. Cawasji, you are essentially a gentleman, and only hope and pray, that you will save this Presidency from another Bungle and burden like the Back Bay.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA

Nov. 14.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

Yesterday's disturbance over Central India East has become unimportant and is passing away eastwards. A few light falls have occurred in Kashmir. The weather has been dry elsewhere except for local rain in Madras South east and a few falls in Malabar and Assam. The temperature is still below the normal in Northwest India but remains high in the North Deccan and the Central Provinces West.

Chief amounts.—Dibrugarh, Trivandrum and Pamban half an inch.

Forecast:—No large change.—A.P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 13TH NOVEMBER 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Saturday, the 13th November 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.20 inches of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north and generally in excess in the east. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the province and the minumum at Hissar alone.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi and in defect at Allahabad. Minimum temperature was below normal at the former station and above normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is generally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of Rajputana and in upper Sind; the minimum was lower than usual in the latter area and in parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch and in defect elsewhere. Temperature was below normal in most parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Chanda and in excess at Saugor. Temperature was locally above normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 87.5 deg. (normal) and a minimum value of 72.7 deg. (2 deg.) below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is locally drier than usual. Temperature was above normal in most parts.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance lies this morning as a feeble trough of low pressure over Central India East. Weather has been dry except for a few falls of rain in the Punjab and southeast Madras.

Forecast.—No large change.

VOTE FOR FREEDOM

MR S. NAIDU'S STIRRING APPEAL.

NO MIDDLE COURSE IN THE FIGHT.

Sunday's election meeting held in Matunga was in all ways a characteristic meeting. Hilarity, humour, poetry, satire and oratory were all there. To add to the enthusiastic atmosphere that prevailed all through was the announcement of Mr. Ginwalla's success another crowning victory to the Congress. Mrs. Naidu presided and Messrs. B. G. Horniman, K. F. Nariman and Jamnadas M. Mehta were the speakers.

MEHTA MUST TOP.

Mr. Horniman said that they had a good tellip in the election victories in the Bombay City South and the victory of the Congress candidate of the North. He referred to the splendid success of the Congress candidates in the Madras Presidency and said that the electors in that Province were perfectly right in their adhesion to the Congress.

These successes were not all. They had got another important tussle between the Congress candidate Mr. Mehta and the other Anti-Congress candidates Messrs. Jayakar and Dumasia. So much had already been said on this and to say more would be mere repetition. But, "I want to emphasise that you have to bear in mind that there are only two parties, the Congress Party and the Anti-Congress Party." They could not make any distinction between Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Dumasia, except that the former was a friend of bureaucracy, a co-operator, and a communalist asking for communal vote to represent the interests of his community in the Assembly. If asked to choose between them, the speaker said, he would choose Mr. Dumasia as they knew what Mr. Dumasia would do. They knew that he would oppose the programme and policy of the Indian National Congress; whereas they did not know what Mr. Jayakar would do. They had, therefore, to plump for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. He should not only top the polls; he should come out triumphant with a thumping majority.

"We are at a stage in this country," declared Mr. Horniman, "when no patriotic Indian can think about communal interests," but they should all try to achieve the freedom of the country. Mr. Baldwin and Lord Birkenhead were waiting and watching to see the rout of the Swarajists, continued the speaker, which they had hoped by the fairy tales cabled out by correspondents. But the victories of the Swarajists at the polls should be a clear answer to them. They had not only to make it clear to Mr. Baldwin and Lord Birkenhead that the people of India had full faith and confidence in the Congress, not only that they were determined to follow the policy of non-co-operation and obstruction, not only that they fullly supported the Indian National Congress, but also that the non-Congress candidates had no solid support in the country. He then made a forwant appeal to vote for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

RETURN TO CONGRESS.

The applause that greeted Mr. Nariman when he stood up to speak had scarcely died away, when it resumed a frantic excitement when the pleasant surprise was let out of the ballot Box at the Town Hall, that Mr. Ginwala was returned at the top of the polls. He paid a tribute to the loyalty of the South Indians to the Congress. He then recounted his experience. When he went about canvassing votes for himself in the D Ward, he was told that they would vote for him if he became a Responsivist and accepted ministerships! He replied that he would rather lose his seat, but could never think of becoming a Responsive Co-operator; and he was glad that he adhered to the Congress, and he trembled to think where he would have been if he had been influenced by those evil advices.

He then referred to Mr. Jayakar's speech in the last Council in connection with the Muddiman Report and the sudden change that had taken possession of him. Mr. Nariman then asked Mr. Jayakar and the Responsivists to return to the ranks of the Congress and to take their old place as staunch fighters. He said that, if elected to the Assembly, in the company of Pandit Motilal Nehru there would be an improvement in the present political outlook of Mr. Jayakar, and if he was removed from the malignant atmosphere of Poona there would be a somersault in him. In the face of the new rules which were insulting to the nation, Mr. Jayakar could renounce the Responsive Co-operation policy without any injury and once more occupy his place in the Congress and give an effective reply to Lord Birkenhead.

Mr. Nariman concluding said that the success to the Council was not so important as compared to the success to the Central Legislature and he appealed to the voters to return Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to the Assembly.

DOUBLE ANWSER.

Mr. Jamnadas' speech kept the audience rolling in loud laughter. The victories of the Congress candidates in the City were a double answer to Mr. Baldwin and Lord Birkenhead on the one hand and the other anti-Congress Parties on the other. By these victories of the Congress at the polls Baldwin would become "bald" and Birkenhead's head would be "broken." He then referred to the success of Congress candidates in C.P., the stronghold of the Responsivists, and at other places. The opponents of the Congress, said Mr. Jamnadas, who were belittling the Congress that it contained only 11,000 members, should now know that each of them were equal to 10,000 members, as shown in the amount of support that Congress was receiving in the elections throughout the country. He then appealed for support on the 18th when polling would be done for Assembly elections.

VOTE FOR FREEDOM.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in winding up the proceedings said that she was not well, to make a long speech. She declared that the National Congress stood for Indian Swaraj whole and entire and until that was achieved there were be no relaxing of its steady opposition to the bureaucracy. There could be no middle course in that fight, for middle course was for the timid and the weak.

Appealing to the voters, she said that she was confident that they would vote for the principles of freedom and not for the principles of servitude.

At a meeting held on Sunday a branch of the Indian Currency League was formed in Rangoon, and a committee including Adamji Haji Dawood, President of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce and some other wellk-nown Indians and Burmans was formed.—A.P.

Men and Matters.

"We referred the other day," says the "Amrit Bazar Patrika", "to the rumoured submission into which His Exalted Highness the Nizam has been enforced by the Political Department. The matter is too serious to be passed over light-heartedly."

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So it is. And in spite of the Government of India's disclaimers and explanations the people have a feeling that there is more behind the scenes in this extra solicitude in Simla for the Nizam.

* * * * *

"If the paramount power, assuming that it has the authority to interfere in internal administration of the Princes, had been actuated in its action by disinterested motives," the "Patrika" says, "it would have had no reason to choose the Hyderabad State as the first object of the righteous indignation."

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The journal continues:—

"The very fact that this has not been done and that a demand as said to have been made to His Exalted Highness to replace the Indian officials by Europeans looks rather suspicious. It is generally believed that the relations between the Nizam and the Indian Government have not been very cordial since the question of the rendition of Berars was raised by the former."

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The Calcutta paper writes that the Government of India should in these circumstances issue a communique explaining the situation. This is a admirable suggestion, but an autocracy like the Government of India has other views about the matter. And it will continue to hold them, until the pressure of public opinion compels it to revise them.

* * * * *

To Col. the Hon. F. S. Jackson, the Governor-Designate of Bengal, "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" recently addressed an open letter and asked him a few pertinent questions. They are not all questions, which, we presume, he would like. In fact they must have been considered by him impertinent and irrelevant just like other questions to Tories in the Radical Press of England.

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"Have you resigned or got the sack," asks "Lansbury's" of the gallant Colonel, "or just been told to take another job?" The paper adds the illuminating comment "The Press, your own and the Liberal variety, are unable to tell us exactly what has happened to you, except, like all Tory failures, you are to be given another job."

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"For brazen faced effrontery," continues "Lansbury's", "this appointment of you to reign over the people of Bengal takes the biscuit. What do you know of Bengal?" Now, that's really too bad. Does not the Labour paper know that they all love India, these satraps to be, and satraps who had been? Addresses of welcome must be brewing in Bengal just now extolling the many qualities of head and heart of the new Governor and his affection for the people of Bengal.

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But "Lansbury's" does not let off at that only Col. the Hon. F. S. Jackson, late Chief Organiser, Conservative Head Office. It notes how he was a fine cricketeer but "whenever did you do or say anything of real worth to your country or anyone else?"

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It remembers one speech of his. "At Gravesend about a year ago speaking of sedition, you warned your chief that "the whole Tory Party say 'Don't play with it for a moment, take hold of it, throttle it, kill it.'" There we are. The strong man is coming out and all true British Imperialists rejoice that "Bengal is safe" possibly under a revised "Jackson" edition of the Bengal Ordinance.

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Whoever invented the pun on the word "notables" (not-ables), the credit for coining another quite as good goes to Mr. Sladen, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Poona. Referring to the use of the Marathi word "Brahmanetar" in a pamphlet which he condemns, he says: "Brahmin-hater would perhaps be a better Anglicism in meaning as well as in sound."

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"Tulsi" leaves are said to be capable of banishing malaria. Will doctors so far forget themselves as to recommend their use?

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Motor cars are said to be getting very cheap. Pedestrians are getting cheaper.

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The "Tribune" writes a long note in trying to find out what possibly the Maharajah of Burdwan could mean by his statement, "India's example would one day make the British King Emperor of all the Dominions." Was it worth while?

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

TWO FIRST PLACES IN INDIA 1926
BY TWO DISTINCT SCHOLARS

(1) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).
Incorporated Secretaries Examination of London (A.I.S.A.)
The student was fifth in order of merit among all candidates in the British Empire. The only Indian College whose students successfully competed.

(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).
GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 380 candidates, also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926
The largest number of honors, subjects and certificates of any other Institute in India:—Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial and Company Law, Banking, Salesmanship, Political Economy.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 1926
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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1926.

UNITED CONGRESS.

THE HOLD OF THE CONGRESS.

The rout of the Justicites in the Madras Presidency, the magnificent success of the Congress candidates to the local Legislature for Bombay City indicate how keen and anxious the electorate is to keep the Congress flag flying, how bitterly it resents the attempts to dislodge Nationalism from its high pedestal and put in its stead the Devil of Communalism, all on to secure the satisfaction of the national demand. The record of Mr. Jinnah, indeed, carries with it such a strong appeal to his co-religionists that those among them who are misguided enough to prevent his re-election to the Assembly have been driven to despair in their search for arguments to dissuade the voters from voting for him. That they have resorted to the unworthy tactics of rousing the religious feelings of their bretheren against Mr. Jinnah by falsely representing that he denies the authority of the Quran and the traditions of the Prophet is a measure of their despair. And for the purpose of this wicked propaganda they have not requisitioned any recent speech of Mr. Jinnah but raked up the unfortunate controversy regarding the Basu Bill. We regret that the Anjuman-ai-Ziaul Islam has taken the lead in this propaganda by publishing broadcast a garbled version of the speech on the Bill delivered by Mr. Jinnah in the old Imperial Legislative Council and giving to it a mischievous interpretation which it does not bear, viz., that in it Mr. Jinnah repudiated the Quran and the "Shara-i-Mahomed."

It will be recalled that when Mr. Basu introduced his famous Special Marriage Bill, Sir Ali Imam was the Law Member and as such the duty fell upon him to oppose the Bill. One of the arguments that he advanced against the Bill was that it violated the Quranic law. The speech of Mr. Jinnah, who supported the motion for the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee, was devoted to the exposure of the inconsistent attitude adopted by the Government. Assuming that the Bill violated the Quranic law, was it the first time in the history of the legislation in this country, Mr. Jinnah asked, that the Imperial Legislative Council had been called upon to override the Mussalman law or modify it to suit the times? The Imperial Legislative Council, he pointed out, had overriden and modified the Mussalman law in many respects; the Muslim law of contract was not recognised the Muslim Criminal Law had been abrogated absolutely and, what was more Mr. Jinnah proceeded to point out, "there is a recent enactment known as Lex Loci Act XXI of 1850, or otherwise known as Caste Disabilities Removal Act, and that is, that although there is as clear and injunction in the Quran about the forfeiture of iheritance by a Muhammadan in case of apostacy, as the Hon. Law Member pointed out, in the case of marriage, still it is abrogated by this Act." What Mr. Jinnah sought to emphasise was that provided there was a good and strong case made out, these were precedents set by Government themselves which Indian legislators ought "to follow in order to keep abreast of times and modern requirements for which there was ample authority in Muhammadan law and jurisprudence itself." The Basu Bill sought to give liberty of conscience to certain individuals and it was purely a permissive measure and all that Mr. Jinnah was concerned about was to see that such liberty was not denied to them and that, as Mr. Bhurgri, whose loyalty to his religion was unquestioned, urged, the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee to see if it could not be so altered as to satisfy all parties.

It would do good to those who misrepresent Mr. Jinnah to learn that it was another prominent Muslim leader, Mr. Muzhar-ul-Haque, who went further than he did and declared that the marriage of a Muslim with a Hindu was not illegal under the Muslim law. Mr. Haque quoted the authority of Justice Syed Amir Ali who in one of his judgments said that there seemed to be no reason why a Muslim's marriage with a Hindu woman whose idolatory is merely nominal and who really believes in God should be unlawful" because all that Muhammedan law required was that any such union should not lead to the introduction of idolatory in a Muslim home. Another consideration which induced Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque to support the Bill was his recognition of the fact that the backwardness of Muslims was due to its having ceased to produce liberal thinkers like Abu Hanifa or Ghazali who could, as he wished, fearlessly interpret the Quranic text in a liberal spirit. Realising this he declared in words which, in view of the present happenings in Turkey, had a prophetic ring in them, "a time must come when Muhammadans in India will have to revise their views about marriage laws. In my opinion their present views are not in accordance with the true spirit of their religion". Mr. Jinnah, though he did not speak out so boldly was anxious to see that nothing was done that violated the spirit of Islam. That he is always keen to see that the Quranic injunctions are not set aside by the legislatures was only recently demonstrated when in September last he vigorously resisted the suggestion that the Indian Succession Act should be applied to Muslims because such application, as he said, "would be overriding the highest authority which binds the Musalmans and that is the Quran." But those who are responsible for the mischievous propaganda against him suppress this truth in order that they may be free to make false suggestions.

The hold of the Congress over the electorate continues undisturbed, and this must be a bitter pill for those who are anxious to see the prestige of the one great All-India national institution diminished and ridiculed so that they can say after the electoral verdict that India to-day has forsworn the self-respecting path pointed out to her by Mahatma Gandhi and is not unwilling to be cajoled by the insincere promises of a Baldwin and a Birkenhead.

In the Southern Presidency communalism had raised its ugly head so high that fears were entertained for a time by true Nationalists that the campaign of abuse on sectarian grounds directed by the Justice Party against individual Congress leaders and Congress nominees for the Legislative Council's might weaken the influence on the mass mind of the broad national outlook for which the Congress stands. But Panagalism, whose votaries were busy all these months in fanning the flame of communal passions, finds itself answered and conquered by the Congress victories in Madras. Its fountain-head has retained his seat by the ridiculous and significant majority of three votes. His followers in the Justicite army, however, lie vanquished and the Raja Saheb of Panagal, to avoid a feeling of loneliness will have to bring a few of them into the Madras Legislature by the back door of nomination, that powerful weapon in the hands of the bureaucracy to nullify the effects of the success of popular representation.

In Bombay City the electoral verdict has fluttered some political dovecotes to such an extent that the total voting figures are added up, to find some little consolation in resaate speculation of what would have happened if the electorate in Bombay South, which numbers 47,500 persons, had all voted, and had given three votes each, and the total number of votes registered had been 1,32,500. Nationalists, however, are concerned with actual facts, and these have clearly demonstrated that the victory of the Congress candidates is a solid event, an event of outstanding importance, considering the numerous and persistent attempts made to cloud the strongest issue between the people who demand freedom and the bureaucracy which denies it to them, by communal and sectarian considerations. We congratulate Mr. Ginwala, whose success is not only a triumph for the national cause but is also a proof that Labour, whose votes have helped him not a little, is true to that cause. The medical profession has reason to be pround of the confidence of the voters which Dr. Gilder has won and we have no doubt he will be a valuable acquisition to the Council. There is one feature of the voters' verdict which brings into relief the fact so often emphasized in these columns that the Congress is the only organisation in the country which is above all communal prejudice. Messrs. Nariman and Ginwalla are Parsis, but this fact has not influenced the non-Parsi voters to vote them. The non-Parsi voters have voted for them, irrespective of communal considerations, be cause they are fearless champions of the National cause. We trust the lesson of the triumph of Messrs. Nariman and Ginwalla, we trust, will not be lost on the minorities who are naturally anxious to protect their interests. That lesson is that those interests could not be in safer ahnds than these of the true Congressman who is not swayed by communal considerations. A part from this lesson, the people's verdict has shown that the humbug of Dyarchy remains clearly exposed to the popular mind. It has demonstrated the electorates' anxiety to carry on the fight within the legislatures for real self-government in so spirit of object parleying or of willingness to be content with what little has been given. On the contrary,, there is a clear perception in the voters' mind that the little that has been given is a camouflage which insults his intelligence and damns him as being unable to exercise the act of self-government unless decennial examinations certify him to be fit. So very much has the voters' decision to uphold the Congress prestige and indicate by his choice the utter hollowness of the "Reforms," angered certain "friends of India" opposite Bori Bunder that they lament "the utter unsuitability of the low ten-rupee direct franchise" to Indian conditions and hope the "lesson will not be lost on the Royal Commission". We hope so, too, but in another sense and we would advise the Royal Commission to realise the fact that nothing but adult universal and direct franchise will satisfy this country.

AN UNWORTHY CAMPAIGN.

The Muslims of Bombay will soon be called upon to choose their representative to the Indian Legislative Assembly. We have pointed out on previous occasions why in the truly national interests it is essential that their choice should fall upon Mr. M. A. Jinnah whose past record of service to the country and the community is a guarantee that he will not be found wanting in the strenuous struggle which Nationalists in the Assembly will have to carry on to secure the satisfaction of the national demand. The record of Mr. Jinnah, indeed, carries with it such a strong appeal to his co-religionists that those among them who are misguided enough to prevent his re-election to the Assembly have been driven to despair in their search for arguments to dissuade the voters from voting for him. That they have resorted to the unworthy tactics of rousing the religious feelings of their bretheren against Mr. Jinnah by falsely representing that he denies the authority of the Quran and the traditions of the Prophet is a measure of their despair. And for the purpose of this wicked propaganda they have not requisitioned any recent speech of Mr. Jinnah but raked up the unfortunate controversy regarding the Basu Bill. We regret that the Anjuman-ai-Ziaul Islam has taken the lead in this propaganda by publishing broadcast a garbled version of the speech on the Bill delivered by Mr. Jinnah in the old Imperial Legislative Council and giving to it a mischievous interpretation which it does not bear, viz., that in it Mr. Jinnah repudiated the Quran and the "Shara-i-Mahomed."

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THE PERILS OF CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

BY OEN B. DE SILVA B.Sc. (LOND)

I.

The new measure before the Assembly to stabilise the rupee at a new ratio is a most insidious attempt to hoodwink India. The orders that have come from the India Office have subdued the Treasury Officials and impressed even the Finance Minister into their execution. England to-day is in the throes of one of the worst crises in her history. Gold is flowing by the million out of the Bank of England. The return to the Gold Standard has no more stabilised the pound, than any piece of legislation can keep the rupee pegged at 1s. 6d. Hard economic facts alone determine these ratios. A depleted gold reserve, enormous debts abroad, payments to be regularly met out of the country, these things can abase any currency. Why will we let India be cheated into sustaining with her gold reserves, a fast depreciating sterling currency abroad?

A Glimpse into Recent History.

To appreciate the purposes of the Indian Currency Bill, to understand why Sir Basil Blackett allowed his eminently reasonable and logical suggestion to demonetise the silver rupee to be slurred over in that dreary catalogue of academic theory that made up the Currency Commission's Report, one must glance at recent financial history. During the war India's favourable balance of trade was as much as £254 millions. But, "in the interests of Allied Finances". (Vide Vol. II Memorandum of Economic Experts, League of Nations), India was not allowed more than £36 millions in gold. Now the pre-war price of silver was 24d. per oz. on a average. England very kindly offered to buy silver at 60d. per oz. from America in order to liquidate the debt in part. For the rest she gave a note of hand, i.e., British Government paper securities were placed in the Indian Gold Reserve. Thus 538 million oz. of silver were purchased at prices varying from 89d. to 60d. partly under the Pittman Act from America and partly from the London silver market. One must remember that silver prices are fixed three or four bullion brokering houses in London meeting every morning in the City.

India's Real War Contribution.

The price of silver since the publication of the Report has fallen to 24d. a normal figure. The loss on this silver transaction during a period of paucity in silver coinage was a mere £100 millions or more. The curious thing about the distribution of gold in those days was that while India was allotted £36 millions, the neutrals like Spain, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, along with the U. S. A. added to their reserves £387 millions is gold. A paper rupee in those days would have saved India this tremendous loss. A legitimate share of gold given to India would have served it too, anything even more British securities, rather than purchases of silver at outrageous prices. The wastage incident to the use of paper rupees, which recently decided the Inchape Committee against their use, would in that day have been infinitesimal compared to the enormous loss on the Pittman silver. Our war contribution truly was not a mere £100 millions, we paid double that amount over again through these nice invitations to sacrifice "in the interests of Allied finance." That is the first chapter.

A Neat Little Game.

With difficulty we have hoarded up gold reserves, amounting to about-fifth part of those held by Britain. The demand for currency in India continued. Then came the India Office with one of its characteristically stupid ukases. The Government was ordered to make gold payments out of its reserves, when silver gave out. Yet a paper rupee was also in existence. First inflation of silver, then abandonment of gold reserves; the advantages India had gained during the war were nullified. Besides the pound was abasing itself before the silver rupee. Silver prices were so high that it paid people to take away all the rupees they could, melt them and export silver at a huge profit. How much the bullion brokers shared in this neat little game we do not know. But a demand was created and the Indian Exchequer was prepared to meet it. The Gold Standard Reserve was depleted of its silver portion, but the Government continued to accept an unlimited liability to supply rupees. The time to cease both the minting and the supplying of rupees was when silver prices touched the "rupee-melting-point" as Sir William Meyer called it. That able financier also suggested that the remedy would have been to alter the external exchange value of the rupee. To-day the crisis is past and the remedy is not wanted. With depleted bullion reserves, with mostly paper in our vaults, a second sorry chapter ends.

(To Be Continued).

SOME SIDELIGHTS ON COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN M. L. C. AKOLA.)

"Man is a born pessimist" is an adage which can be believed only by those who never had anything to do with an election. A candidate, if anything, is a born optimist, brimming with that hope, which tends to overflow at the slightest touch. The pessimists have no place in this neck-to-neck race. This optimism of a candidate begins, perhaps, when he conceives the idea of contesting one of the "seats" and ends with the shaking out of the empty ballot-boxes, at the Returning Offices portentious dining-table, which is, once every three years, requisitioned to litter over with painted "paitees", instead of shining silver-plate and cut-glass decanters.

The Optimists.

You meet a candidate, in the course of his election rounds, and he will tell you, with a flickering smile on his lips and the impress of a suppressed care on his brow, "Well, I am sure of 85 per cent. votes." Meet his opponent at the next station and he informs you, after a repeated reference to the printed electoral roll, an acme of the much-maligned art of printer's "devil", of his "minimum strength" of 90 per cent! After hearing of these accurate forecasts, you just begin to wonder if 85 and 90 do not make a hundred!

All this is due to the fact, that the candidate and their canvassers—those ubiquitous persons who would waylay you even in your bed if they could—are looked upon, by people at large, as triennial pests, to be warded off at any cost, even at the cost of a lie. So, the candidate goes on spinning, round and round, till, one fine morning, he wakes to find, that he has all along been living in a fool's paradise.

Essential Aids to Canvassing.

It is more comical than tragic to see the straits to which he is, sometimes, put. It does one's soul good to witness an erstwhile "suited and booked gentleman," clad in ultra-swadeshi clothes, sitting in the dingy shop of a piece-shelling merchant, so, but his plough goes on for ever, and soliciting votes with the graces of a star on the stage. Though the framers of the Government of India Act did not contemplate it, the elections give a much-needed fillip to the country-tailor's trade in closed-collar coats and Indian trousers. Boards are not very necessary for catching votes,—though some irrelevant wags relate a funny story, at the cost of the present Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University, when he first sought election to the U. P. Legislative Council, in the pre-Reform days,—but "dhotees" and pyjamas are looked upon as essential as posters.

Only a complete psycho-analysis can reveal the motives which prompts a candidate to enter the toil and tormoil, the toss and tumble of an election. It is certain, however, that he begins to believe, by some conscious or unconscious process, that his election is absolutely essential for his country, and that if he fails to enter the Council, there will be a veritable crack of doom.

Fate of Manifestoes.

The "Manifesto" of a candidate is as interesting a study as the candidate himself. This miscellany of good, bad, and indifferent reasoning, for the drafting of which all the vote-catching ingenuity is summoned, is, generally, consigned to the "chooka", by those to whom it is addressed. The production of a readable Manifesto is, perhaps, as difficult a task as the addressing of a hostile audience, too adamantine to yield to the forensic abilities of even a Gour.

The villager, the enfranchised villager, understands as much about the franchise as the "Sarkar" understands his needs. He tolerates it, like so many other evils under the "ma bap" Government, with that resignation, of which he alone is capable. It is all "Kismet". On the polling day, willy nilly, he goes to the "booth", drops, with a trembling hand, a piece of paper into a box, painted with some unnameable colour, and returns, heaving a sigh of relief, to his antique plough. Councillors may come and Councillors may

Notes of the Day.

The Inevitable.

Will the British miners accept the inevitable and agree to district settlement and return to work? The decision of their conference to refer the Baldwin Government's proposals to the districts with a recommendation for their acceptance shows that they are prepared to do so now that the Government proposals, particularly in regard to the National Tribunal of appeal, are more precise. The refusal of the Miners' Conference to submit the question of acceptance to individual ballot is a cautious move considering that a fairly strong element amongst them is still anxious to hold out. There is one disquieting feature in the whole situation, however, and that is the unwillingness of the mine-owners to make any concessions.

A Tribute to Tagore.

To "Les Nouvelles Litteraires," a French weekly devoted to literary criticism, M. G. Merlange contributes in collaboration with Mr. M. K. Pannikar a critical study of Rabindranath Tagore. The French critic finds that "Tegore is honoured in India not only as a poet and artist but as a 'Guru'—as an inspired Master". He regrets that Europe has not yet sufficiently understood and appreciated his work at Santiniketan where "his Viswa-Bharati University has begun the noble experiment of uniting occidental thought to the calm repose and meditative outlook of the Orient". M. Merlange thinks that this attempt of Tagore opens out "new perspectives" for India and gives her a "national philosophy". This generous tribute in only one of the many that Tagore has lately received from European scholars.

Unfair Objection.

Despite his recent drift towards communalism Lala Lajpat Rai will not fail to be a source of great strength to the Nationalist Party in the Assembly. We would, therefore, have much preferred his being unopposed in his candidature. But Mr. D. Chamanlal not only opposes him but also objects to his candidature on the ground that having once been disqualified from practising in a court, he cannot now stand as a candidate except with the approval of the Governor-General. Mr. Chamanlal may have proceeded on the assumption that all is fair in love and war, but his objection is not only invalid but most deplorable. When the whole country condemns the ban on political offenders and demands its removal, it ill behoves a Congressman to take unfair advantage of the ban.

A Praisworthy Effort.

"The Gujarat Mitra" has published an illustrated special "Exhibition Number." It is an instructive record of informative articles, lectures, interviews, arranged in connection with the Gujrat Kala Pradarshan at Surat. As such it is indeed an enterprise that deserves wide appreciation. The special number is almost a complete record of the activities, during the Exhibition weeks, in Surat. The history of the Winchester Museum, the account of the Lely Arts and Crafts, organised so far back as 1891 at Surat, the history of the Surat School of Art, now known as Parekh Technical Institute, along with articles on Indian architecture, on art-crafts like weaving, the gold thread industry, and calico printing, and the speeches of Sir Manubhai, H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampore, Nawabzada Hafizuddin and the Nawab Saheb of Bela are of obvious importance to the student of Indian art. There have been few exhibitions in the country whose activities have been so promptly recorded and published. "The Gujrat Mitra", therefore, deserves congratulations on its pioneer venture.

The Difference.

Thus an Afghan newspaper regarding Hindu-Muslim quarrels in India:—

"When we Afghans study the accounts of communal dissensions in the Indian newspapers, our heart-aches increase ..... O Indian Muslims, why have your pretensions to Unity become null and void? Can you not set aside the misunderstandings between you and embrace the Hindus? The Afghan Government accords to the Hindus affectionate treatment in its dominion following the commandment contained in the Koran." How is it that an Afghan paper can write like this while we here are carrying on our communal feuds? The answer is simple. The Afghans breathe the air of freedom and the Ruler knows that internal feuds will in no way benefit him. Over here, a subject people scramble for crumbs and their quarrels profit the ruling class. We shall hope, never-the-less, that the wise words quoted above will not fall on deaf ears.

Danger of the Veto.

The Punjab Money-Lenders' Bill, the Assam Opium Bill and the Madras Tenancy Bill have all been vetoed by the local Governors during the last few weeks. The first and the last were controversial measures and their being turned down has been hailed with delight by some interests. But those who are happy over the fate of these Bills should not lose sight of the constitutional danger involved in frequent vetoing. If the process, which was meant to be exceptional, becomes familiar, it would be a serious encroachment on the powers of the Legislative Councils. The veto may come to be applied freely even to non-controversial Bills like the Opium Bill. As a cure for a defective Bill, an early amending Bill seems to be a better method in most cases than the free use of the veto.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR CONGRESS.

BOMBAY NORTHS' VERDICT.

MR. GINWALA TOPS THE POLL.

BIG ELECTORAL FIGHT IN C. P.

The verdict of Bombay North is another victory to the Congress. Mr. F. J. Ginwalla tops the polls, while Dr. M. D. Gilder (Independent) stands second. For the Reserved seat of the Mahratta community Mr. R. S. Asavle has successfully polled.

More victories are reported from C. P. of Congress candidates The coming fight between Dr. Moonje and Mr. Abhyankar seems to be the theme of the hour and is regarded as a test vote.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla	**7895**
Dr. M. D Gilder	**7669**
Mr. R. S. Asavle	**3219**

MORE CONGRESS VICTORIES

The result of the elections of the Bombay City South was declared by Mr. E. V. Perry, the returning Officer, on Sunday evening at 7-15 o'clock before a number of electors who received the news with deafening cheers on hearing the success of Mr. F. J. Ginwala, the Swarajist candidate. He was profousely garlanded and was led in procession with shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai," "Congress ki jai, etc." Mr. R. S. Asavle, the successful candidate of the Maharata reserved seat, was cheered and garlanded by his admirers. Mr. Surve was too confident of his success till the last moment but the verdict of the voters was against him. The following is the result declared by the Returning Officer.

NON-MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY.

(1)	Mr. F. J. Ginwalla (Swarajist)	7,895
(2)	Dr. M. D. Gilder (Independent)	7,669
(3)	Mr. Meyer Nissim (Independent)	6704
(4)	Dr. N. D. Sayarker (Responsivist)	2331
(5)	Dr. M. C. Javle (Independent)	1995
	Mr. R. K. Vaidya (Independent)	1328
(7)	Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth (National Party)	1270
(6)	Mr. R. K. Vaidya (Indepent) dent)	1328
		1201
(9)	Mr. Reuben Solomon (Independent)	936

The first two candidates are declared elected.

RESERVER SEAT—MAHARATTA COMMUNITY.

(1)	R. S. Asavle	3219
(2)	Mr. A. N. Surve	2809
(3)	Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji	1979

Mr. Asavle is declared elected.

MUSLIM VOTERS' CHOICE.

VOTING ON COMMUNAL LINES.

The Mahomedan voters of Bombay City marched in thousands on Saturday to the polling booths to record their votes for the six different candidates for the two seats in the Bombay Legislative Council allotted to them. From Damoder Thakersey Hall at Parel to Elphinstone High School at Cruickshank Road, the contest was keen although it was not difficult to surmise in regard to the final result as votes were mostly registered not on merits or principles but solely on personal considerations. There were six candidates, viz: Messrs. D. G. Kharaz, Mahomedally Allabux, H. A. Lalji, H. M. Rahimtoola, J. A. Lalji, and Syed Abdul Kader Edroos.

Mr. Dostmohmed Khairaz although quite new to Bombay politics was leading the polls over his rivals at Parel, and Oomercary, while Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji was seen outrunning his opponents at Byculla. Mr. Dostmohmed G. Khairaz is a member of the Municipal Corporation and though young he has been taking active part in the debates very often. Mr. Mahomedally Allabux is also a member of the Municipal Corporation for several years past, but has seldom taken any part in the debates. He had however a strong support of the Bohra Community, and at the Elphinstone High School where votes for A. C. and D. Wards were recorded he was the favourite of the Bohra voters. Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji was the next best, and motor-cars full of Mahomedan voters with his placards were pouring in at different polling stations.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolla was a member of the last Council but was not supported as he expected and as there are only two seats with six candidates there is not much chance left for the other candidates, besides Mr. D. G. Khairaz and Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji or Mr. Mohmedally Allabux.

The voting was entirely on sectional and personal lines as was seen in the last two elections of the week and the result is a foregone conclusion. The candidates also knowing the strength and the habits of voters did not stir out much to different stations to watch and survey the situation but confined their activities to the stronghold where they considered they were likely to catch many votes.

The Parel and Byculla polling stations were, therefore, handed over to the charge their agents and canvassers to do the needful while all the candidates except Mr. Mohmedally Allabux confined their activities to Oomercary polling station which is the centre of Mahomedan population. Mr. Mahomedally had "nothing doing" elsewhere except at the Elphinstone High School as Bohra voters from Crawford Market, Fort and Bhuleshwar mustered strong to record votes for the right-hand man of the Mullaji Saheb. There are about 21,000 Mahomedan voters in the city, out of which about 4000 are Bohras. Although a strong appeal to the Sunni Mahomedans was issued to vote for Dr. Syed Abdul Kader el Edroos he did not get the support from his co-religionists as it was expected.

INDIFFERENCE OF VOTERS.

At a later stage in the morning it was announced that Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalljee had retired from the field and this strengthened the position of his brother Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee. The voters were, however, indifferent as to whom they voted for owing to their ignorance and illiteracy and at times it was seen that a batch of voters brought in a certain candidate's motor car by his agents were dragged away by the agents of another candidate and in the end how they voted of course remained a mystery! A number of voters being illiterate had to content themselves with thumb impressions on their voting papers.

On the whole, the elections passed off smoothly and the hustle and excitement which were witnessed last Tuesday during non-Mahomedan constituencies' elections were absent.

POLLING DAY IN AHMEDABAD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 12.

The polling day for all the three constituencies—Ahmedabad city, the University constituency, and the Mill-owners' constituency—has come and gone and the fate of the various candidates has been decided. Of the three candidates for the city seat, Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai has scored the largest number of votes and he is likely to top the list by a very large margin. His strength was evident at all the polling centres in the city whereas his rivals were conspicuously weak at all of them. Mr Sanghvi, the Sanatanist candidate, has not come out half as strong as he expected and as for Mr. Mavalankar, the Swarajist member of the last Council, he is expected to be so low as to stand in danger of forfeiting his deposit. As regards the University seat, Dr. Deshmukh has had a very good support with Dr. Paranjpye a possible second. The Mill-owners' constituency practically goes uncontested as the two other candidates in the field—Sir Rustomji and Mr. Pestonjhan—retired at the eleventh hour leaving Mr. G. I. Patel to go unchallenged. The polling for that constituency, therefore, will only be formal and hence uninteresting. There was a very keen contest between the two candidates for the Muslim constituency of Ahmedabad and Surat city (combined) and at one of the local polling stations the partisans of the rival candidates had very nearly come to blows.

JUBBULPORE RETURNS.

DEFEAT OF INDEPENDENTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 13.

Four more results of Hindi C.P. elections are out, and all the Independent Congress candidates are badly defeated. From Jubbulpore District North, the Independent Congress Party candidate Mr. Gyanchandra Verma, a sitting member, even forefeited his security. From South, the Congress candidate Mr. Vyavahar Rajendrasingh has been returned. The Congress candidate from Betul Seth Dipchand defeated the Independent candidate Ramprasad Awasthi, the leading practitioner of Betul, by 1000 votes. The Congress candidate of Raipur South, Seth Sheodas Daga defeated Ravishanker Shukla, the most influential member of the Independent Congress Party by 300 votes.

C P. ELECTIONS

BRILLIANT SWARAJIST SUCCESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 12.

If there had existed any doubts in anybody's mind as to the hold the Congress has on the people of the Central Provinces, the return of Dr. N. B. Khare, the staunch Swarajist candidate, in the recent election should dispel them all. "Well done Nagpur!" is the enthusastic appreciation which we are receiving from the people who have the good of the country at their heart. Dr. N. B. Khare, besides being an enthusiastic worker welds a great influence over the public. The sapient critic may however say that the success of Dr. Khare is due more to his popularity than to his adherence to the Congress programme. If casual observer takes the trouble to look to the number

(Continued on Next Page.)

A COUNTER CHARGE.

MR. NARIMAN TO PROCEED AGAINST SIR L. HEPPER.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

It is understood that Mr. Nariman intends taking legal proceedings against Sir Lawless Hepper, Director of Development, for certain statements made in the course of his examination before the Back Bay Enquiry Committee against Mr. Nariman, his profession and the circle in which he moves. The Polce Court Bar had, in this connection, held a meeting on September 4 and passed resolutions strongly protesting against the statements of Sir Lawless Hepper and Sir Frederick Hopkinson. Copies of the resolutions were sent to Sir Grimwood Mears in London who has acknowledged receipt of them.

Mr. Nariman, it is understood, will file his complaint in a few days. Sir F. Hopkinson being absent from Bombay at present the proceedings will be against Sir Lawless Hepper only.

LAW COLLEGE IN AHMEDABAD.

GUJERAT LAW SOCIETY FOUNDED.

AHMEDABAD, Nov.13.

Seth Ambalal Sarabhai, Seth Kasturbhai Lalubhai, Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas, Sir Girjaprasad Chinubhai and other prominent citizens of Ahmedabad have addressed a letter to the Registrar, University of Bombay, requesting him to inform the Syndicate that they are organising a Society styled the Gujarat Law Society for starting a Law College in Ahmedabad with hostel accomodation for about 50 students.—A. P.

PROMOTING ENMITY AND HATRED.

AUTHOR OF PAMPHLET CONVICTED.

POONA, Nov. 13.

Judgement was delivered to-day by Mr. Sladen, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional 1st Slass Magistrate, Poona, in the case in which Mr. Javalkar was prosecuted under section 153A I. P. C. on charge of promoting enmity and hatred between Brahmins and Non-Brahmins, by writing and publishing 3 pamphlets entitled (1) Open Question (2) Brahmin Conference of 1950 (3) Brave men, cut off your noses. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or, in default, a further two months rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

CONVERSION OF NOTES.

WITHDRAWING OF LEGAL RIGHT WRONG

LONDON, Nov. 12.

In the course of a paper read at the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts on the Indian Currency Commission's Report, Sir James Brunyate, while generally agreeing with the Commission's scheme, and describing that part of it dealing with the methods of machinery control as the most distinctive and most valuable contribution that any Commission had yet made to India's monetary problem, contended that it was premature and wrong in principle to withdraw the legal right of converting notes into rupees. He suggested that until conditions were ripe for restricting the legal tender quality of the rupee, new note issue muss be convertible into rupees, both legally and practically. Laying down a programme for a progressive reduction of silver stocks was at present premature.

As regards redundant rupees, he expressed the opinion that it was probable that, under the Commission's proposals, Government might find themselves compelled in the next five years to borrow about 20 million sterling merely to enable the bank to keep its gold assets of 80 millions sterling practically untouched. He suggested that this was wrong. The authority which took over the whole of monetary assets should also shoulder the whole of the admitted monetary obligations, including the obligation to redeem rupees. If it could not do this and undertake the new commitments such as the supply of gold for the internal use it should refuse the new commitment.—Reuter's Special Service.

PUSA COLLEGE.

BURDWAN ON "UPHILL TASK" OF GOVT.

LONDON, November 12.

The Maharajah of Burdwan, speaking at a luncheon at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, recalled the work done by the pioneer research institute at Pusa and expressed the opinion that by having a college in the Colonial Empire and another in the Indian Empire there would be immense benefit to both these Empires within the British Empire. India was proud of the fact that two of the Trinidad staff, namely Leake and Evans, were formerly in India. India, he said, was an agricultural country with peasants in many places having primitive ideas. Government had, therefore, much uphill work to do. He considered there was a great future for the Trinidad and Pusa colleges both in their own work and by way of the interchange.—Reuter.

LOSSEQUAL TO S. AFRICAN WAR.

JOYNSON HICKS ON COAL STRIKE.

GRAVE WARNING TO THE MINERS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Speaking at Barnstaple, Sir William Joynson Hicks, Secretary of State for Home Department, said that the coal stoppage had nearly ruined the country. It had involved a loss of over 400 million sterling or more than South African War. He expressed the opinion that quarter of a million miners, had permanently lost their employment through strike, and declared that if the men were returning with the idea of preparing for more strikes, it would be almost betted for it to be fought out to the bitter end.—Reuter.

BRITISH IRON AND STEEL.

EFFECT OF COAL STRIKE ON PRODUCTION.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers announces that at the end of October only five furnaces remain in blast compared with 147 on the eve of the coal stoppage. The production of pig iron was 13,100 tons in October, compared with 473,700 tons in October 1925, while the steel production in the same period was 92,900 tons, compared with 652,400 in October of last year.—Reuter.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

OWNERS' DENIAL

LONDON, Nov. 12.

How difficult the coal settlement still is likely to prove is shown by a statement issued, this noon, on behalf of the Coal-owners declaring that the "so-called terms of settlement published in the press this morning had not been seen by them until they saw it in the morning papers, that it does not represent any agreement between the Coal-owners and Government and that the statements contained, in it attributed to the coal-owners are incorrect". It is the fact that Mr. Evan Williams and Sir Adam Nimmo were called for consultation on behalf of the coal-owners, last night, and the memorandum of Settlement was afterwards issued by Sir L. Worthington-Evans, a member of the Cabinet Coal Committee. According to the Lobbyists, the Coal-owners appeared in no way pleased, and it is freely stated in the Lobby that if coal-owners advanced difficulties about the proposed tribunal prejudicing peace, Government will introduce legislation on the matter.

A Government communique issued this afternoon says: "in order to prevent a possible misapprehension, Government think it desirable to make it clear that the proposed terms of Settlement, presented to the Miners' Federation, last night, though they were communicated to the President of the Mining Association at the same time as to the Miners' Federation, do not represent an agreement with the Coal-owners. If they are accepted and carried out by the Miners, Government will proceed independently with the legislation proposed".—Reuter.

PROPOSALS OF GOVT.

ACCEPTANCE OF PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Miners' Conference has decided to refer the Government proposals to the districts with a recommendation for their acceptance.—Reuter.

The card vote on the Miners' Conference decision was 432,000 for recommendation for the acceptance of Government proposals, and 352,000 against. The Conference, by 427,000 votes to 357,000, decided in favour of the District vote instead of the individual ballot vote returnable on 18th November. The Conference will meet again on 19th November.—Reuter.

ACCEPTING THE INEVITABLE

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Chief opponents of the Government's coal proposals have been South Wales and Yorkshire, but the recommendation for acceptance is regarded in Government circles as virtually meaning that the miners have accepted the inevitable and there is the smallest prospect of an adverse vote by districts. Considerable difficulty is expected in negotiating district settlements, and, in any case, a general resumption of work is not anticipated for some weeks in many districts.—Reuter.

MINERS' DEPUTATION SEES PREMIER

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Miners' Delegate Conference adjourned for several hours to enable the deputation of the Miners' Executive in the meantime to obtain certain explanations regarding the Government's proposals. The deputation went to Downing Street and after conferring with Mr. Baldwin, returned to the Delegate Conference which finally decided to adjourn till ten to-morrow.—Reuter.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN ILL

TOKIO, Nov. 14.

Prayers are being offered in temples shrines and schools throughout the country for the recovery of the Emperor whose illness is causing great anxiety. The Empress is constantly at his bedside.—Reuter.

SIR L. HEPPER "REALLY RESPONSIBLE."

"COMIC OPERA SORT OF ESTIMATES."

A COUNSEL OF PERFECTION

WHAT N FAILED TO DO.

At the resumed enquiry of the Back Bay muddle, Sir G. Monroe Counsel for Sir G. Buchanan made a long speech stating that the Director of Development appointed by the Government of India was really responsible for carrying out the reclamation scheme, and that Mr. Lewis was absolutely independent of Sir G. Buchanan.

Sir G. Mears suggested that if Sir G. Buchanan could have gone to Sir L. Wilson and Lord Lloyd and if he had representated to them that the position had become impossible there would have been a clean sweep of the people who were not doing their duty, to which Sir C. Monroe replied that it was a counsel of perfection now.

MR. LEWIS'S ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Back Bay Inquiry Committee, Sir G. Mears presiding, listened to a long speech by Sir Courthope Monroe on behalf of Sir G. Buchanan. He submitted that the Director of Development appointed by the Government of India was really responsible for carrying out the reclamation scheme and pointed out that the usual practice in work done abroad was for the engineer residing in England to appoint a resident engineer but in the case of Bombay, Mr. Lewis had been appointed absolutely independent of Sir George. That fact was the key to the whole position.—Reuter.

COMIC OPERA SORT OF ESTIMATES.

The Resident Engineer, counsel said, was not obliged to report to Sir G. Buchanan and he was under the orders of the Bombay Government. Counsel asserted that instead of the contractor getting money only on the certificate of the engineer in respect of the value of the work done, a comic opera sort of estimates were submitted and the work continued. If the engineer left his job in such circumstances people would have blamed him for bolting after making a muddle.

Sir Grimwood Mears suggested that Sir G. Buchanan could have gone to the Governor with a carefully prepared memorandum and Sir Leslie Wilson and Lord Lloyd would have received him sympathetically, and if he had represented that the position had become impossible there would have been a clean sweep of the people who were not doing their duty.

A COUNSEL OF PERFECTION.

Counsel replied that this was a counsel of perfection now.

Sir G. Mears said he could not understand a man accepting responsibility for such work unless he himself was on the spot or had someone there in whom he had implicit confidence.

Counsel thought that this was the worst that could be said against Sir Buchanan. He could only assume that Sir G. Buchanan was acting under the aegis of Lord Lloyd, and he did not realise that Lord Lloyd's day would come to an end.

The Committee then adjourned.—Reuter.

ONLY ONE DREDGING MASTER.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Sir Buchanan at the resumed evidence before the Back Bay Enquiry Committee on Friday said that his firm had no control over the Development Directorate. He said. "You cannot force Government to do things". He explained that his idea was that pumping should be proceeded with 15 hours daily, and he wondered when he was in Bombay how work could be done with only one Dredging Master.

The Chairman making an allusion to the statements that appeared in a Bombay newspaper said that he wanted to make it perfectly clear that the questions which Sir M. Visveswarayya put to Lord Lloyd about certain documents which had been removed did not intend to convey impropriety. They were merely for the purpose of bringing out the circumstances under which, it was decided to begin the scheme.

In reply to Mr. Billimoria, Sir G. Buchanan said he had engaged Sir Courthope Munroe as counsel to represent him in the enquiry owing to extreme things said about him in the Bombay enquiry. He did not admit that he had let down Government regarding the cost of the scheme. He was prepared to let the body of Westminster engineers to express opinion upon his estimates.

The Committee's examination of Sir G. Buchanan then concluded.

Sir G. Buchanan was next examined by Sir C. Munroe. Replying to latter's question, Sir G. Buchanan said that he had recommended that Mr. Lewis, Bombay Resident Engineer, should leave his position owing to ill-health, but Mr. Lewis remained for two years afterwards. Sir G. Buchanan said he was not called upon to advise regarding the financial side of the scheme but was called upon to advise on its practicability. He could not say when the scheme would finish. He thought the human element might cause failure. He was still of opinion that the dredger was all right.—Reuter.

WHAT STATECRAFT HAS DONE.

BIRKENHEAD'S BOAST

RUGBY, Nov. 13.

The members of the Imperial Conference were entertained last night by the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce. Lord Birkenhead said he believed that by wise and true statecraft in recent years, they had surmounted the greatest of difficulties in the way of a closer understanding between Britain and the Dominions. The time had come for the complete and common realisation of the only conditions on which the association of communities, such as the British Commonwealth, could survive and in attempting to discharge that task they had learned that the qualities which were required were sympathy, knowledge and imagination. He believed that the Imperial Conference discussions would lead to a lasting harmony.—B.O.W.

DEMONSTRATION OF TANKS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Dominion Premiers and other Imperial Conference delegates, several Cabinet Ministers and distinguished Naval and Military officers watched, to-day, a demonstration of the latest types of tanks and other military cross-country vehicles at Camberley in the wettest weather. The ground was in the most difficult condition owing to inches of ground being under mud, but the machines manoeuvred an amazing speed dexterity, undeterred by any obstables.—Reuter.

A CUT IN TYRE PRICES

LONDON, Nov. 13.

San Francisco.—Harvey Firestone has announced that the Firestone Tyre Rubber Company will, from 15th November, cut tyre prices by ten to twenty per cent according to the class of tyres. He implied he has been able to obtain a large quantity of rubber at about 37 cents per pound.—Reuter.

THE SAME AS EVER.

CHICHERIN AND RUSHDI'S VIEWS

ODESSA, Nov. 14

Chicherin and Rushdi were closeted together for three hours. It was announced that they had discussed notably relations of the two countries and the international politics and "were highly satisfied that their long-established common views remained unchanged."—Reuter.

CATALAN PLOT.

MACIA AND GARIBALDI ARRESTED AT PARIS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Paris.—Colonel Macia, the Catalan Separatist Leader, shortly after his arrival here to-day from Perpignan in the company of a Police Inspector was confronted with Ricciotti Garibaldi, as a result of which both were arrested, and sent to the Spte Prison. Government has decided not only to expel Garibaldi but proceed against him if necessary on a charge of complicity in the Catalan plot.

Macia declared that Garibaldi had admitted to the magistrate that he had never furnished him with money or arms. He added that he had only met him once and he recruited a certain number of Italians independently of Garibaldi.—Reuter.

PARIS, Nov. 14.

It is noteworthy that Garibaldi is only charged in connection with Catalan plot since his alleged activities as secret Fascist agent presumably do not constitute offence against French law.—Reuter.

WORLD'S FLYING RECORD.

ITALIAN WINS TROPHY

NORFOLK (Virginia), Nov. 14.

World's flying records have been achieved by Dibernardi, the Italian winner of Schneider Cup, who averged 246 and a half miles an hour. He has wrested the trophy from America, who would otherwise have won it outright.—Reuter.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR CONGRESS.

(Continued from previous page.)
of votes secured by Mr. Dhabe, he would soon realise that people voted for him more on principle than looking to his personality. The success of Mr. G. R. Pradhan, the Non-Brahmin leader, has not come to us quite unexpected. He had carried on an intensive propaganda and had at his back the strong support of almost all Non-Brahmin voters. What the result of the intensive propaganda of the Responsivists has been may be seen from the poor score which Barrister Deshmukh has been able to put up. All eyes are now turned to the result of the contest between Dr. B. S. Moonje, the leader of the Responsivists and Barrister M. V. Abhyanker, the leader of the Swaraj Party. This is the real test to know whether the people of the C.P. favour Swarajism or Responsivism. Very great enthusiasm is being evinced in this election In the meantime Pandit Motilal Nehru has been adding one more obligation to the gratitude the people of C.P. owe to him for his service which he has been rendering to them by his sound exposition of the Congress principles, inspite of the fact that he is not in the best of his health. The reports which we are receiving from the mofussil shows that he is being accorded a right royal reception and being promised a hearty co-operation.

C. P. ELECTION RETURNS.

YEOTMAL, November 13.

In the Yeotmal West Rural constituency Mr. Baburao Krishnaji, the non-Brahmin candidate secured 985 votes against Mr. D. K. Kane (Responsivist) 871 votes. The former has been declared duly elected.

Mr. Thakur Chedilal (Independent Congress) han been declared elected to the C. P. Legislative Council from the Bilaspur District Rural constituency.

NAGPUR, November 13.

For the one seat of the Nagpur Division, Urban constituency in the C. P. Council, there were four candidates of whom Mr. Tukurampa Kedar, Pleader, (Responnivist) was declared elected. Mr. Kedar secured 1,511, Mr. Ghatpure 1,195, Mr. Marotarao 194 and Mr. Kalicharan Nandagowli 104. The two latter will forfeit their deposits. —A. P.

NAGPUR, Nov. 13.

From the Raipur rural constituency Seth Sheodas Daga, Congress candidate has been elected defeating Pandit Ravi Shankar Sukla, Independent Congress Party candidate. The former secured 711 votes and the latter 456. From the Narsinghpur rural constituency Thakur Doulatsingh (Swarajist) has been elected. From the Betul rural constituency Seth Dipchand (Congress) candidate has been elected defeating Mr. Ramprasad Awasti, Independent Congress Party candidate. Seth Dipchand secured 1493 votes and Mr. Awasti 495.—A.P.

ELECTION RETURNS IN MADRAS

GOOD HARVEST FOR SWARAJISTS

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

Figures available this morning of the election results show that out of 98 elected seats on the Madras Council, 46 have been already filled up. Of these 6 seats belong to Planters, Madras Chamber of Commerce, Trades Association, Anglo-Indian and European Constituencies. Of the remaining forty seats, 23 have been captured by the Congress candidates and 17 by Independents and Justice Party candidates. As the Party lable of a few more have not yet seen definitely announced, it is difficult to mention the exact number of Justice and Independent candidates so far elected. Complete results are expected to be announced in a day or two.

A telegram from North Arcot says that two Congress candidates have topped the polls in that constituency.

A Tanjore telegram says that all the three Congress candidates have been declared elected to the Madras Council by the Tanjore Non-Mahomedan constituency.

Results of elections to the Madras Council so far announced in the mofussils have been favourable to the Congress Party.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, a prominent member of the Justice Party has been unseated in the Chingelpet constituency by a Congress candidate. The second seat for this constituency has also been captured by a Congress candidate.—A.P.

CONGRESS' TRIUMPH.

JUSTICITE SUPPORT SHATTERED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, November 13.

Not all the support which the Justice Party was giving to Khan Bahadur Kalifulla Sahib who stood against Mr. Mohamad Meera Sahib, the Congress candidate, for the Madura-cum-Trichinopoly Mohamadan Rural Constituency, could help him in defeating the latter. The Congress Candidate was declared duly elected by a very large majority. Khan Bahadur Kalifulla had been a consistent supporter of the Justice Party even with regard to the Hindu Religions Endowments Bill in the last Council.

RAMSWAMI MUDLIAR DEFEATED.

MORE CONGRESS SUCCESSES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

The success of the Congress in Chinglepet District is announced to-day, and both the Congress candidates have succeeded in defeating the Justice Party's candidates. This success is significant as Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar was the lieutenant of the Rajah of Panagal.

In Cuddapah also both the Congress candidates have won, defeating Rao Bahadur Narasimhacharlu, the President of the District Board who stood as an Independent candidate in the last Council. He generally sided with the Ministry.

In one of the Indian Christian constituencies Tanjore and Trichinopoly, the Justice candidate Mr. Arpudaswamy, the Council Secretary, has been defeated by an Independent, Mr. Ponniah.

RETURN DEWAN CHAMANLAL

CONGRESS SECRETARY'S APPEAL.

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

Mr A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, has issued an appeal to the electors of Punjab to return Dewan Chamanlal and Dr. Satyapal, Congress candidates to the Assembly and the Punjab Council respectively. Mr. Iyengar specially appeals to the constituency to recognise how indispensable Dewan Chamanlal is to the Congress Party in the Assembly as a fighter against the bureaucracy.—A. P.

PANDIT MOTILNL OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has opened his election campaign in the Benares and Gorakpur divisions, and has addressed a crowded meeting at Benares. The Pundit answered the charges levelled against him and his party and appealed for support for the Congress candidates.—A. P.

U. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

Various leaders of parties are making a tour of the United Provinces in connection with the elections. Lala Lajpat Rai has recently visited Cawnpore and Sitapur. Owing to indisposition however he has cancelled the remainder of his tour and he returns to Punjab to-day.—A. P.

POONA CITY ELECTIONS.

THREE MORE CANDIDATES.

POONA CITY, Nov. 12.

A notification has been issued over the signature of Mr. Balakram, Secretary to Government of Bombay to the effect that fresh nominations of candidates are asked for till 3 p.m. on Friday the 19th instant. The 2nd December has been fixed for the City elections and 3rd for the counting of votes. This notification lays at rest all doubts as to the legality or otherwise of the Collector's order countermanding the poll on the 10th owing to the death of Dr. Lohokare. Three new candidates are expected to be nominated for the fresh elections.—A. P.

FRESH NOMINATIONS.

POONA, Nov. 13.

It is understood that Mr. L. R. Gokhale, a leading member of the Poona Bar, will stand as the Liberal candidate for election to the Bombay Council on behalf of the Poona City. The Responsivists have not yet put forward their own candidate, but in all probability their candidate will be either Mr. Bhopatkar, Swarajist leader in the last Council, or Mr N. B. Chandrachuda a prominent pleader.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD ELECTION.

MR. G. I. PATEL'S SUCCESS.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 13.

Sir Rustom Jehangir Vakil and Mr. Pestanshah N. Vakil having withdrawn their candidature, all the votes of the local Millowners' Association were cast in favour of Mr. G. I. Patel, the sitting member, who will consequently be declared elected to the Bombay Legislative Council.—A. P.

ELECTED CANDIDATES GAZETTED.

DELHI, Nov. 13.

The elections of Mr. N. S. Aney (Responsivist) from Bihar Non-Mahomedan constituency and Mr. T. R. Phookon (Swarajist) from the Assam Valley Non-Mahomedan constituency have been gazetted along with those of five others.—A.P.

"FIERCE COMMUNAL STRUGGLE AHEAD."

"NEW STATESMAN" ON INDIAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The "New Statesman" expresses the opinion that in the elections in India there can be no doubt as regards the side on which the weight of practical argument lies. It says the Swarajists have a miserable record of the failure, and their opponents must of course make the most of it. It points out that Pandit Motilal Nehur's grievance as regards the misleading press is undoubtedly real for the Indian press to-day is overwhelmingly anti-Swarajist. Indian politics has grown decidedly worse since the breakdown of Mahatma Gandhi's personal power. But they may well remember that the Swarajist doctrine still retains a large measure of popular appeal, while it must be admitted that the anti-Swarajists present an indescribable confusion. The "New Statesman" considers that the outlook of the Independent Congress Party is not overbright for the Party cannot substantiate its claim to be a national Indian party. "It is inevitably Hindu. Malaviya brings militant Hinduism into his politics, while Lala Lajpat Rai, is the most eminent living member of the Arya Samaj which has traditionally and constitutionally been hostile to Islam."

It concludes by saying that the overwhelming majority of Moslem votes will be distributed to various Moslem representatives opposing first, the Hindus, and, secondly, all those who profess faith in Swaraj. Thus by the end of November, India will have been provided with a vivid illustration of Hindu-Moslem enmity with the lists set for fierce communal struggle both in the India Legislative Assembly and in the Provincial legislatures.—Reuter's Special.

COMMUNIST REVOLT IN WEST JAVA.

OFFICIALS MURDERED

MOB STORMS PRISON.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Batavia.—Several isolated officials were murdered in a widespread Communist revolt during the night in various parts of West Java, but quiet was quickly restored. Minor damages was done to the Railway lines, and some were torn up and telegraphs were cut. Four Communists were wounded in Batavia when a mob stormed the prison. They failed and then fled and scattered. Some were arrested by the police. One policeman was killed and two were wounded, when the police barracks were attacked at another point and barracks generally were singled out by revolutionaries.

Hundreds of armed men carrying electric torches broke into the district Chief's house at West Bantam and murdered the Chief and two other natives. The Chief's wife and child were seriously injured. Strong poice re-inforcements have been rushed to various points in the island native telephonist saved the situation at Menes. Seeing a mob surround the Chief's house, he promptly called up police. —Reuter.

FINANCE MEMBERS' CONFERENCE.

B. I. ASSOCIATION'S SUGGESTIONS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

The British India Association suggest for the consideration of the Finance Members Conference, regarding Provincial financial readjustment, that instead of 25 per cent. of excess, 15 per cent of income tax actually collected in each province should be allowed to that province. Another suggestion made was that 7 per cent. of the dues actually collected in each ports should be allowed to the Provincial Government, within whose limits the ports are situated. —A. P.

"SOUND BODY AND SOUND HEART"

KASHMIR MAHARAJA'S ADVICE

SRINAGAR, Nov. 13.

The Maharaja of Kashmir presiding over the prize distribution of Sir Pratap College at which the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur and Maharaj Kumar of Bikaner were also present, said that the products of their college should be not only men of keen intellect but men of sound bodies and sound hearts, adequately fitted by character and training to take proper place in various positions of responsibility and trust.—A. P.

MEDICAL FACULTY IN U. P.

CHANGE IN L. M. P. COURSE.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

A resolution announces the constitution of a State Medical Faculty for the United Provinces with effect from November 15th, with the object of improving medical education. The Government found that the qualifications implied by the Agra L.M.P. Diploma were too low and even if the course were improved, there would still be a wide gap between the L. M. P. standard and a University degree. The present L. M. P. course will be abolished and in its place there will be substituted an improved four years' course for students who have passed Matriculation S. L. C., or the High School Examination, and a second course of five years open to students who have passed the Intermediate examination. The two courses will lead to qualification for Licentiate of the State Medical Faculty and Member of the State Medical Faculty.—A. P.

Mr. W. D. R. Prentice has been appointed to officiate as Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government in the place of Mr. Moberly when latter assumes charge as member of the Executive Council.—A. P.

THE COMMUNAL CANKER.

RESULT OF DELHI ELECTION.

DEADLY BLOW TO JOINT ELECTORATE

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, November 8.

The first election to the Legislative Assembly took place on 28th and 29th October in Delhi. It was the most interesting election, as the principle of joint Muhammadan and non-Muhammadan election was on its first and real trial, and for this reason it was watched with great interest by Muhammadans, non-Muhammadans and the Government alike. On its result hung much larger issues than the triumph of any particular party. It was said in responsible circles that the success or failure of the Congress nominee would be the measure of the development of the experiment of responsible Government in India. Laws are meant for worst contingencies, and are designed to work against all conceivable social aberrations and national distempers, and therefore, the argument that the Delhi experiment came to be tried in abnormal times, would not hold water.

There were three candidates, namely, Mr. M. Asaf Ali (Congress Party), Mr. Rang Behari Lal (Independent nominee of Local Hindus) and Mr. Shiv Narain (Independent Congress Party). The electorate consisted of 5,302 electors, 1,822 Muhammadans, 236 Europeans and Indian Christians, 32 Sikhs and 3,212 Hindus. Of these 1,349 Muhammadans and 2,271 non-Muhammadans went to the poll.

The result of the polling was as follows:	
Mr. Rang Behari Lal	1,680
Mr. Asaf Ali	1,447
Mr. Shiv Narain	474
Rejected Votes	19
Total	3,620

Delhi happens to be one of the two joint electorates, the other being Ajmere-Merwara, out of 104 Assembly electorates, the remaining 102 being either exclusively Muhammadan, European, Landholders, Sikhs or non-Muhammadan, which last really means Hindu for all intents and purposes.

The Muhammadans in India have all along pressed for separate electorates on the ground that they cannot hope to return proper representatives unless they can command a clear majority of electors in a constituency. They have expressed apprehensions even in case of clear majorities on account of the prevalence of corrupt practices, and unscrupulous tendencies of moneyed classes, who can afford to bring undue pressure to bear upon electors who may be liable to such influences owing to their economic subjection in the shape of tenancies and indebtedness to Hindu landlords and money-lenders, and factory-owners.

THE TOUCHSTONE.

Delhi was regarded the touchstone of the principle of joint Hindu-Muhammadan electorates, where the Muhammadans according to the electoral roll (which has been pregree with the Congress persuaded themselvsion of Hindu officials, the Deputy Commissioner and the Municipal Secretary notwithstanding) are about the proportion of 29.1 per cent.

At the time of the first election after the Montford Reforms the Indian National Congress was non-co-operator, and its influence was overwhelming so far as Delhi was concerned. As some of those who did not agree with the Congress persuaded themselves to contest the election the less responsible section of non-co-operators put up a prosperous but illiterate confectioner who chanced to be a Muhammadan against them, despite the disapproval of them more responsible section, and the electorate returned him to the Assembly. Really speaking this was no time for a real test of a joint system, for the people were to ridicule the "Sham" Parliament, and it did not matter to anybody who was returned so long as the real representatives of the people did not deign to touch the Assembly with the end of a bargepole. The second time, 3 years ago, the new wave of Swarajism had set people athinking, and it was decided that the legislatures should no longer be left alone, but strong representatives should go there to wrest what rights they could from the bureaucratic autocrats. It was now time for Delhi to think seriously about the whole business, and the Congress-Swaraj Party which ruled the day, while not reducing it into writing came to a tacit understanding that while keeping the question of "fitness" in view opportunities should be sought to return a Hindu and a Mahomedan alternately, unless a better candidate were available from other communities. Accordingly choice fell on Lala Pearey Vakil, who was enthusiastically supported by Hakim Mohamed Ajmal Khan and all other responsible Muslim Congress-men, and despite the opposition by two independent candidates, a Muslim and a Hindu he was returned with an overwhelming majority. Hindu electors were in a large majority even then.

Bearing the previous tacit understanding in mind the Executive Committee of the Indian National Congress, of which Lala Lajpat Rai was also a member, selected Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar.-at-Law, and a Municipal Commissioner (although he held more or less Responsivist views, and insisted on pressing them before the Congress while loyally obeying the mandate of the Congress until he could convert the Congress to his view) to represent Delhi in the Legislative Assembly this time. Mr. Asaf Ali is an old Congressman, and has been a member of the All-India Congress Committee, the All-India Swaraj Council, the Council of the All-India Muslim League, and the Central Khilafat Committee, besides having been elected President of the Delhi Provincial Conference and Delhi District Congress Committee and having served as the General Secretary to the Reception Committee of the Special Delhi session of the Indian National Congress, and General Secretary of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee for many years, also having undergone a well-known and exciting trial under the Defence of India Act in 1918, and later a conviction under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and imprisonment for 18 months in the years 1921-22-23. He had also worked with Mr. C. R. Das before the Hunter Committee, and was appointed a member of the Sikh Repression Inquiry Committee by the Indian National Congress and organised the famous Unity Conference and many other Conferences, besides workign for the Congress in several other capacities from time to time during the last ten years. He had practically devoted the whole of his time to national work, and actually suspended his practice at the Bar for six years for this purpose, organising in 1921, an Independent National School a full-fledged Independent Arbitration Board, and a well-disciplined Volunteer Corps, which was declared unlawful, and the President of which he was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. He is also a well-kown speaker, and has copiously contributed to newspapers and national literature during the last ten years. With all these qualifications, freely admitted by the Hindus to whom he has rendered no few services, and known among Muslims as a pro-Hindu Musalman, and an ardent apponent of communalism and a supporter of joint-electorates his selection by the Indian National Congress was eminently justified. Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari and leaders of every section of the Muhammadan community welcomed the selection of the Congress, and lent their support to his candidature. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Azad and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu approached Lala Lajpat Rai and Pundit Madan Mohan Malvya and requested the latter to support Mr. Asaf Ali's candidature or put up their own candidate of they meant to uphold the principle of joint-electorates. Mr. Asaf Ali was "facile princep" among the three candidates who were contesting Delhi's seat. For some time the Independent Congress Party leaders hung fire but within a week of election Pundit Malaviya, L. Lajpat Rai and Swami Shradhanand issued a joint manifesto declaring Mr. Shiv Narain as their nominee. Pundit Malaviya and Swami Shradhanand's newspapers energetically supported Mr. Shiv Narian till the eve of 29th October second day of election. But realising that Mr. Asaf Ali was leading by a large number of votes on 28th October and Mr. Shiv Narain was losing heavily, Lala Lajpat Rai arrived at Delhi in the morning of 29th October, and entreated Mr. Shiv Narain with tears in his eyes to retire in favour of Mr. Rang Beharilal, who stood a better chance of defeating the Muhammadan Congress candidate if he was left alone to contest the issue with the latter. Bound by the Independent Party's unconscionable pledge the discomfited Mr. Shiv Narain retired, and cart-loads of Hindu processionists, placards and posters flooded Delhi with cries and flaming headlines of "Hindus, the honour of Hindu Religion is in your hads' "Save honour of Hinduism". Thus the Independent Congress Party that went masquerading as a political organisation juggled itself into an intensly communal body to gain an unholy albeit a transient victory over real Congress candidate, whose only sin was that he bore a Mussalman name, and thereby play the reactionary Mussalmens' and Government's game, and strangle the first joint electorate at its inauspicious birth. The result was significant and prompt, once the flood gates of "Dharma" communalism were flung open by that veteran nationalist and champion of freedom Lala Lajpat Rai! It is a marvel that Mr. Asaf Ali was not defeated by a thousand votes. More than 80 per cent. of the valid Muhammaden electors voted for Mr. Asaf Ali, and some 95 non-Hindus including Sikhs, Europeans and India Christians. At the end of the second day, there was still hope that Mr. Asaf Ali would win, for if all the Hindus who had been convassed had actually voted for Mr. Asaf Ali the e is not a shadow of doubt that he would have defeated Lala Lajpat Rai's second and hastily adopted candidate also.

LESSON OF THE ELECTION.

The first service the Independent Congress Party has rendered to the country and the Hindus is that they have placed in the hands (a) of Mussalmans who have been demanding separate electorates a fatal weapon to murder joint-electorates, (b) of the bureaucracy a shield to resist the country's demand for full responsibility for they can say to the Hindus "Is this how you are going to exercise fairness to non-Hindus?" what the All India Muslim League, and the Abdur Rahim-Jinnah-Fazli Husain Party had failed to achieve in spite of strenuous efforts for years the Lala's tears and a day's efflorescence of communal passion on the part of Delhi Hindus has brought within the pounds of practical politics.

2. The second achievement of the Independent Congress Party is the unmistakable betrayal of their favourite candidate. Which candidate of this Party can feel safe after Mr. Shiv Narain's culpable betrayal. As soon as they discover, even while polling is in progress that their favourite is losing, they will forsake him and adopt the next available man.

3. And lastly they have demonstrated their utter unfitness to exercise their better judgement in the interest of larger issues with which the country is confronted. They are ready to go down on their knees ever to one whose only claim rests on having defended communal rioters. All they want to do is to count so many more heads, and cause so many more hands to be raised in support of their ill-concealed and clumsy designs in the interests of the certain class of make believe politicians.

AMERICAN COTTON.

4 MILLION BALES WITHDRAWN

162 MILLION DOLLARS WORTH AVAILABLE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

The Farm Loan Commissioner after conferring with the Farm Loan Corporation with millions of dollars, has announced that plans have been completed for withdrawing four million bales of cotton from the market and the Corporations will have 162 million dollars available, for carrying cotton over 18 months.—Reuter.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST EX-DEWAN OF KHOLAPUR.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO FORGE LETTER.

POONA, Nov. 13.

A criminal complaint under sections 169 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code has been filed in Kolhapur against Mr. Balasaheb Gaikwad sometime Dewan of Kolhapur, Rao Bahadur Page, Resired Deputy Police Superintendent, Bombay Police, Mr. Karmarkar, a Kolhapur pleader and two others. The alleged offence is, that they conspired to forge the letter of the late Shrimant Bapusaheb Kagalkar which was produced as an exhibit in the famous Khochikar Bros Manubi kidnapping case.—A. P.

DIRECT POWER OVER FEUDATORIES.

KHOLHAPUR DURBAR'S MOVE

POONA, Nov. 13.

It is understood that the Kolhapur Durbar has approached the British Government for the grant of more direct powers of control over its feudatory chiefs and Jahagirdars who number nine, two of whom are minors. As the grant of these powers is expected to reduce these feudatories to the position of mere landlords, six of the remaining seven four Mahrattas and two Brahmins have memorialised the Bombay Government, with a view to press upon them the undesirability of complying with the Kolhapur Durbar's request.—A. P.

HOCKEY AT GWALIOR.

GWALIOR, Nov. 13.

In the All-Scindia Gold Cup Hockey Tournament there was a very tough fight between the Indian Institute and the Star Club, both of Jhansi this morning, which ended in a pointless draw in spite of half an hours extension. In the replay however in the afternoon the Indian Institute had a decisive victory by six goals to one. The second match between the Christ Church Old Boys of Jubbulpore and the Edward School of Muzaffarnagar provided a very fast game resulting in a win for the former by three goals to one.—A. P.

"MAKER OF MODERN INDIA"

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO GOKHALE.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen unveiled the Statue of Mr. Gokhale in the compound of the Senate House before a large and distinguished gathering.

Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Sastri in requesting the Governor to perform the ceremony, emphasised Mr. Gokhale's belief that the connection of Britain and India was a providential arrangement for the mutual benefit of both and through them of the world in general. Mr. Gokhale used to say that the utmost political ambitions of Indians could be realised in reality and in substance within the British Empire.

Viscount Goschen said: "It is a matter of profound gratification to me to take part in this evening's function, designed to do honour to and commemorate the services of one of the makers of modern India, one, who, if he were alive to-day, would have been of inestimable value in composing the many unfortunate and unnecessary differences and in harmonising and unifying the national activities of this country. In outlining the constitution of the Servants of India Society Mr. Gokhale placed before himself the goal of united India, marching onwards to her appropriate place among the nations of the world. Viscount Goschen said that Mr. Gokhale sought battles with ardour but never with rancour. As one of the makers of modern India, Mr. Gokhale knew that the essential condition of success was that public work must be spiritualised.—A. P.

ANOTHER DRAWN MATCH

AN EXCITING FINISH

SOUTH PUNJAB SCORE 148 FOR 9 WKTS.

LAHORE, Nov 14.

Glorious weather favoured the resumption of the Southern Punjab innings this morning a rather late being made. Astill being indisposed, his place in the field was taken by Geary, Wyatt opened bowling to Cocks who after playing 4 balls safely, tapped Wyatt to leg in trying to steal a second run off this stroke. Cocks was beaten by a yard by Boyes who threw in the ball on the run to Dolphin who was keeping wicket. It was a stupid attempt especially against Boyes whose quickness in picking up and throwing ball is marvellous. An utter collapse then followed four wickets falling for the addition of 23 runs, and the fifth would have fallen immediately thereafter, if Parsons had not refused an easy catch given him by Col. Mistri.

Captain Jogendra Singh and Capt. Mallenson began promisingly the former especially, playing all bowling with greatest ease he tried to cut a straight ball from Wyatt and was smartly caught by Dolphin behind the wickets (22-3-11), Wazir Ali, the Jullundur crack batsman, next came in and was the only one to play Tate bumpers correctly all others instead of leaving them alone, touched them with fatal results. Mallenson repeated Jogendra Singh's mistake and paid the same penalty, Dolphin snapping him up almost off his bat. Both Tate and Wyatt were irresistible and the game deteriorated into a procession of batsman leaving the pavilion and returning after a short stay at the wickets.

GAME BECOMES DULL.

Col Mistri after being dropped by Parsons brought off some of his hard square cuts which were well stopp and was eventually out to an amazing catch by Gilligan at short lef. It was one of the bets catches of the tour. Nazir Ali joined his brother at the crease. With a total at 46 their confident batting gave promise of an effective partnership. But Wyatt was not to be denied and bowled the new comer with a ball which beat him all over the wicket (49-7-2). Wazir Ali who was making such a plucky stand was the next batsman to fall a victim to take in slips (55-8-14), the fifth wicket provided some forceful cricket and added 27 runs. But the end was in sight and the innings closed for 89 at lunch time.

DISASTROUS START.

For the first time in the M C. C. tour, Gilligan enforced follow on rule and Southern Punjab went in on their second innings after lunch. Another disastrous start was made. Mallenson and his highness opened innings to the bowling of Wyatt and Boyes. The latter got past Maharajahs defence with his third ball, and with 12 runs on board, all of which were his contribution. Mallenson touched the ball into Dolphin's hands behind wickets. A pretty partnership then ensued between Wazir Ali and Vishwanath which was not broken till Gilligan himself took over from Boyes. The latter was well punished by Wazir Ali for 9 runs in over exhibiting a beautiful cover drive. Vishwanath was taking no risks whatever with the result that he was slower than his partner The latter was unfortunate in being caught in slips ox the rising ball which went off his glove. Tate and Gilgan opened bowling on resumption, but the former gave after to Wyatt after bowling four overs. Gilligan had a longish spell at his end, and eventually had Col. Mistri caught at the first slip, Parsons as usual holding catch with one hand. Col Mistri best strokes were made or off side cut stroke being particularly appreciated Wazir Ali next joined Vishwanath and dull cricket ensued. The game was then held up for a few minutes. Chichester-Constable suddenly getting an attack of cramps while bowling. After the century had been passed, Boyes relieved Tate and achieved immediate success, Vishwanath being caught by Geary at the second slip. The latter batsman had played sterling cricket and fully deserved the ovation he received (105-4-393 with Vishwanaths dismissal, the bowlers again came on the top. Two wickets fell for 15 runs, Jogendrasingh being caught in slips, and Grimston being clean bowled by Eckersley amidst tremendous excitement, Nazir Ali lost his wicket to Boyes, and Cocks was dismissed by a magnified match at the third slip by Gelligan. Gilligan rolled ove full length to hold low and fast. Barkat Ali came in, and there being only time for one over. Maharajah came out and told Gilligan that if necessary the game might be prolonged. prolonged a quarter hour. There was a sensational finish to an exciting match. After the last ball had been bowled, the leg umpire turned towards Pavlili-on; but in meantime, Geary fielding at short leg smartly threw down Barclay's wicket, when he was apparently out of crease. From the press tent it looked as though Barclay was out, but finally no decision was given and the of the world were passing through initial match ended in draw.

SOUTHERN PUNJAB.—1st Innings.

H. H. Maharaja, b Boyes	0
Mallenson, c Dolphin, b Wyatt	12
Viswanath, c Substitute, b Boyes	39
Vazir Ali c Substitute, b Gilligan	26
Col. Mistry, c Parsons, b Gilligan	21
Nazir Ali, b Boyes	16
Jogendra Singh c Parsons b Boyes	4
Grimstone, b Eckersley	0
Cocks, c Gilligan, b Tate	2
Lewis Barclay (not out)	14
Barakatali (not out)	10
Extras	4
Total (for 9 wkts.)	148

Runs at fall of wickets.—2/13, 3/22, 4/32, 3/31, 4/85, 5/105, 6/113, 7/120, 8/123, 9/148.

SOUTHERN PUNJAB.—2nd Innings.

Barakatali, c Astill, b Tate	0
Cocks (run out)	7
Jogendra Singh, c Dolphin b Wyatt	11
Mallenson, c Dolphin b Tate	4
Vazir Ali, c Parsons b Tate	14
H. H. Maharaja, c Parsons, b Wyatt	2
Col. K. M. Mistry, c Gilligan, b Tate	2
Nazir Ali, b Wyatt	2
Viswanath (not out)	17
Grimstone, b Wyatt	17
Barclay, b Tate	2
Extras	11
Total	89

Runs at fall of wickets.—2/15, 3/22, 4/32, 5/35, 6/46, 7/49, 8/55, 9/82, 10/89.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Southern Punjab 2nd innings.

	O	M.	R	W.
Wyatt	13	3	34	1
Tate	7	0	28	1
Boyes	8	11	28	4
Constable	6	1	18	0
Gilligan	11	3	23	2
Eckersley	3	0	13	1

SATURDAY'S MATCH

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

There was a sensational start to the M. C. C.'s second match which was proceeded with, punctually, to time, this morning. Gilligan winning the toss decided to bat, the weather being glorious and the wicket an excellent natural one. The Maharaja of Patiala, who captained the Southera Punjab side, gave the ball to Nazir Ali to open the bowling himself fielding at point. This medium fast right hander who had four men in the slips, including Col. K. M. Mistri and Capt. Jogendra Singh, at once found his length, conceding only two runs in his first overs. He had Tate well held at first slip off a ball that rose breast high. (12/1/4).

Sandham received a similar ball in Nazir Ali's next over and in trying to bring off his favourite leg-hook Sandham egged the ball high over the first slip's head, for Mallinson to bring off an easy catch. (15.2.0).

With 15 runs on the board Wyatt and Eckersley came together at the crease, and retrieved the disaster. Runs came freely, Eckersley scoring faster than his partner, and at 34, Barkat Ali, the speed merchant of the team, came on for Grimston. Wazir Ali completed the double change. Later, Barkat had the legside practically unguarded except for a short maiden.

Runs mostly came in singles, especially against Barkat Ali, but the batsmen played as though the bowling was not worrying them in the least. Eckersby was nearly twice as fast as Wyatt, and when Grimston came on, vice Barkatali, at 71, he had 32 as against Wyatts 17. Eckersby would then have been out but Mallinson at first slip dropped a low catch off Wazir Ali.

LUNCH SCORE: 105 FOR 3.

Two legbyes sent up the century a couple of minutes before the lunch interval.

Nazir Ali then coming on, vice Wazir Ali captured his third wicket. Mallinson, this time, making no mistake. Wyatt played sterling cricket for his 31, including three fours.

For the M. C. C., Gilligan has again exercised his right to draw upon local members of. M. C. C. and Dolphin will play to-day for the visitors. Hill is indisposed and Brown as against Wyatt's 17, Eckersby would a rest.—A. P.

AFTER LUNCH.

The game was resumed after lunch before a largely increased attendance. Parsons came out with Eckersley and began with three fours and a two off consecutive balls at the expense of Barkatali. Eckersley reached his fifty amidst cheers and then settled down to some sparkling cricket, square cutting and driving with great power. Parsons too played with the greatest freedom well timed off drives bringing him many runs. The partnership had added fifty-three runs in thirty minutes when Nazir Ali broke it Eckeersley being easily held by His Highness the Maharaja at cover for sixty-five including four fours. The outgoing batsman was at the crease two hours and fifteen minutes and his excellent stand was of invaluable assistance to his side (158—4—85). Nazir Ali had then taken all 4 wickets for 53 runs. He continued to bowl on for a longer spell at his end, and soon accounted for Parsons who mistimed a drive and gave a soft return to Vishwanath at deep mid off. Parsons had played the most attractive cricket of the innings. (171—5—37).

Astill and Gilligan were then associated for a short though merry partnership which was soon broken Astill being safely held by Wazir Ali in the country (197—6—21). At tea time the total was 210 for 6 wickets.

M. C. C. INNINGS CLOSED.

Maiden overs were rare when the match was continued after tea. Both Gilligan and Earle opened their shoulders to the bowling and runs came at a whirlwind pace. Gilligan was clean bowled by Barclay, and Earle after a spell of tremendous hitting was well caught at the sight screen by Vishwanath amidst great excitement. Earle hit one six and three fours. The eighth wicket was down at 270, and then Boyes and Chichester Constable held out for fourteen runs. The last two wickets fell within a run of each other and the M.C.C. innings came to a close at 10 minutes to five for 285 after having lasted for four hours and twenty minutes. The batting was not of M.C.C.'s usual standard and Nazir Ali and Barclay seemed to be always on the top. The former had very good analysis of 7 wickets for 16 runs apiece. The fielding was good but the picking up and throwing not by any means in the M.C.C. class. Nazir Ali and Vishwanath Das were very smart in the deep field.

HOME TEAM GOES IN.

Barkat Ali and Cocks opened their innings to the bowling of Tate and Wyatt. Barkat and Jogendrasingh played out time. Dolphin kept the wicket for the M.C.C.

M. C. C.—1st Innings.

Tate, c Mallinson, b Nazirali	4
Sandham, c Mallinson, b Nazirali	10
Wyatt, c Mallinson, b Nazirali	31
Eckersley, c Maharaja of Patiala, b Nazirali	65
Astill, c Wazirali, b Barclay	21
Parsons, c Wishwanath, b Nazirali	37
Gilligan, b Barclay	23
Earle, c Vishwanath, b Nazirali	47
Boyes, c Jogendrasingh, b Nazirali	11
Constable, c Cocks, b Barclay	2
A D Dolphin (not out)	0
Extras	23
Total	285

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Nazirali 114 runs for 7 wickets, Barclay 75 for 3, Barkatali, Wazirali and Grimston nil for 35, 21 and 17 respectively.

SOUTHERN PUNJAB:—1st Innings.

Barkatali, c Astill, b Tate	6
Cocks (not out)	6
Jogendrasingh (not out)	5
Extra	1
Total (for 1 wkt.)	12

LAJPATRAI AT CAWNPORE

SCATHING CONDEMNATION OF SWARAJISTS.

CONGRESS CONNECTIONS WITH KABUL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, November 13.

Lala Lajpat Rai visited Cawnpore on the 12th instant, to support the candidature of Lala Chunilal Garg, the Independent Party nominee. He was very enthusiastically received at the station platform, and taken round the city decorated for the purpose. A public meeting under the presidentship of Rai Bahadur Babu Anand Sarup was held, when Lala Lajpat Rai spoke on the Swarajist attitude regarding Hindu problems which he described as dangerous to the Hindu society.

He could not follow the mentality of the Swarajists, saying that the Councils are a farce and yet spending thousands of rupees for elections. The services rendered in the Province for village reconstruction and removing of untouchability during last 3 years, was due to Babu Purshotamdas Tandon. With his (Lalaji's) financial aid. "Have the Swarajists," Lalaji asked, "spent even one fifth of what they are spending for fighting the Council elections which they consider as farce, in bettering the conditions of the Kisens and Labourers." He challenged Pandit Motilal to put forward before the public a statement of the funds received and disbursement of the same and let the public see how they have been spent. The Swaraj Party, an a party has no voice. Pandit Nehru's tongue is the tongue of the Swaraj Party. He is the dictator and he is everything. The Congress funds were spent in strengthening him.

PHYSICIAN CURE THYSELF!

He was surprised to see the Swarajists calling the Councils as farce, and having as their battle-cry their achievements in the Councils. He was also surprised to see that their biggest supporter consistent and persistent obstruction policy, was so much attracted by R5,000 a month, that he left the floor of the Assembly and took the chair and became part and parcel of the bureaucracy. He disliked the policy of deceiving the public by telling them something and doing something else.

THE KABUL COCK AND BULL STORY.

Referring to the cock and bull story referred to by Pandit Motilal in his Benares speech, he was not prepared to narrate the facts but would simply ask Pandit Nehru to deny the fact, that the man who related the story was the President of the Kabul District Congress Committee. The public would ask what had Kabul to do with the Congress. His reply was that it was Pandit Motilal, who could explain this. Was not the Kabul District Congress Committee affiliated with the All-India Congress Committee? Who got that man as the President of the Kabul it affiliated and why? Who got District Congress Committee and with what purpose? What had Kabul to do with the Indian National Congress? He challenged Pandit Motilal to come forward and throw light on the above points. Pandit Motilal is surprised at my simplicity to have believed that story but I am surprised at the simplicity of the Hindus as a whole. "We, the Hindus," said Lalaji, "do not realise what efforts are being made to destroy us." The interests of the Hindus are not safe in the Swaraj Party's hands, and voting for the Swarajists is cutting our own feet.

GUJARAT KALA PRADARSHAN.

ARTIN HOME.

II.

The result is yet to be. The unequivocal acknowledgement and rendering of facts as the basis for further advancement, the endeavour to follow the lead from Mughal and Rajput paintings, sometimes from the paintings that have acquired distinction for Bengal and sometimes from Ajanta all these pulls, as it were, from different directions were easily manifest in the pictures in the Exhibition. The result is yet to be. It would, therefore, be premature and inadvisable to attach finality to the inference, natural to an impartial and competent observer of the Exhibition. There is, however, promise that needs must be noticed. Kanu Desai, Jagannath Murlidhar Ahivasi, Chandravadan C. Bhat have reached distinction, if not fulfilment. Gujarat must watch them with sympathy and understanding. Chardravadan Bhat has, in his charming silhouettes, shown responsive inclination for the decorative treatment of trees and a fresh vision. If he retains the vision for bolder conceptions in colour and designs, he is sure to offer an appreciable contribution to Gujarat. Kanu Desai and Jagannath Murli, pre-occupied with treatment and technique, are unnecessarily reticent or restrained in their expression. If their treatment or technique becomes more definitely subordinate to their conceptions they would create something of more permanent artistic value than distinction. As it is, Kanu Desai and Jagannath Ahivasi are certainly in the first rank of the artists from Gujarat. The sandal wood and ivory carving displayed in the Exhibition, the new demand and supply of enamel work in silver, the laquer work from Sankheda and Sindh, the Mashrus and "himrus" and the revival of old designs and colour in "kinkhabs," work in pottery and shell work, the Pattan patollas, the definite attempts to follow the old designs, colouring and stitches observable in the needle work embroidery, work in glass beads and similar home-crafts in the women's section, the clever architectural renderings and paper and clay modelling in the students' section, and, finally, the bandhni work, the brassware, the lacquer hindola, the shawls and the handsomely carved Sinhasan as well as the paintings in the Gujarat Room should be suggestive of the new impulses which prompt the demand for forms and manifestations of art which derive their distinction and value for the imperishable old art crafts of the country.

THE ARCHITECTURAL SECTION.

The architectural section is a feature of the Exhibition that is by no means usual in similar undertakings. And, the importance of the section is self-evident and impossible to exaggerate. Messrs. C. B. Suthar, Gajjar, Turner, Sathe and Pathak have shown to the visitor the plans and elevations as well as measured drawings that should compel him to think more earnestly about his home than he is accustomed to. Art must begin at home. Art must be welcomed home. Indian art will be no more than a fine phrase of Indian homes are unable to find art and beauty in their daily surroundings. This is, in brief, the impression of the Exhibition created on the mind of the impartial observer and the competent thinker who thinks of a steady future for Indian art, not of fantastic theories and invectives. The estimate of the section in detail must be reserved for a future opportunity.

"AFGHAN RULE" STORY REFUTED.

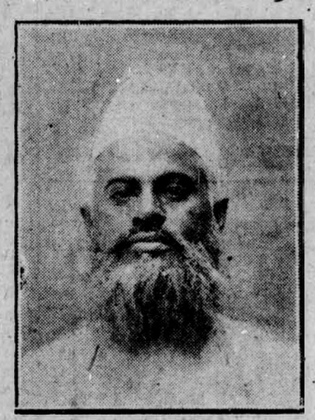
PT. NEHRU'S CHALLENGE TO LALAJI.

Opening his electoral campaign in Benares Pandit Motilal Nehru challenged Lala Lajpat Rai to produce proofs for the "Afghan rule" scare started by him "Lalaji says the Swarajists desire to bring Afghan rule. I challenge him to present a proof. It appears some fellow met him at Constantinople with a cock-and-bull-story. I am amused at the stupidity of the informer and Lalaji's simplicity in believing in the non-sense. If they want to beat the Congress, they shall go over my corpse," said Panditji in the course of a big speech.

CITY MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY.

MR. H. A. LALJEE.

MR. H. RAHIMTOOLA.



MR. MAHOMEDALI ALLABUX.

For the 2 seats in the City Mahomedan Constituency keen contest took place on Saturday. At the Dongri Polling Booth Messrs. Laljee and Rahimtoola were running neck to neck race, while Mr Mahomedali Allabux, was reported to be going strong at the Elphinstone College Polling Station.

PATIALA DECLINES M. C. C. CAPTAINSHIP.

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

Maharaja of Patiala was offered the captainship of the M.C.C. but declined it as he was captaining the Punjab team. It is understood that the Maharaja plays for the M.C.C. in Bombay. A.P.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

SYDNEY, Nov. 12.

Australian cricketers arrived here today and were warmly welcomed by tremendous crowds. It is stated that it is doubtful that Macartney and Mailey will reappear in first class cricket.—Reuter.

LIVERPOOL RACES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Liverpool cup has resulted as follows:—Doushka (100 to 8) first: Naldera (8 to 1) second: Polish Patriot (20 to 1) third.—Reuter.

A scene at the time of polling at the Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.

DELHI ELECTION.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of "The Hindustan Times":—

Sir,—In more than one of your issues you have made allegations regarding the Delhi Election in your paper which I cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. Mr. Asaf Ali's polling agents have made as accurate report of the polling at different centres as were humanly possible, and a comparison of the figures thus obtained with the result of polling declared by the Returning Officer shows the following figures:

(1) Total number of electors	5302
(2) Total number of Muhammadan electors on the Electoral Roll	1822
(3) Total number of valid Muhammadan electors	1682
(4) Total number of votes polled (including 19 rejected.	3620
(5) Total number of Muhammadan electors who went to the poll	1349
(6) Muhammadan votes cast for Hindu candidate	13
(7) Total number of votes cast for Mr. Asaf Ali	1447
(8) Total number of non-Mahomedan votes cast for Mr. Asaf Ali (including 12 Sikhs, 5 Indian Christians, and 12 Europeans)	95
(9) In no case could more than 95 Hindu votes be cast for Mr. Asaf Ali	

There is no ground for the allegation that Mahomedans gave the election a communal colour. 104 leading Mussalmans of Delhi welcomed (in a poster) Mr. Asaf Ali's nomination by the Indian National Congress, as soon as the nomination was announced, on the ground that Mr. Asaf Ali was the best of the three and not a tittle of evidence can be produced to show that this spirit was not maintained till the last, otherwise there was no reason why they should not have issued a manifesto in the name of religion, as was done by some nameless supporters of some Hindu candidate presumably in which mnaifesto Hindus were called upon to "Defend the honour of Hinduism," as if Mr. Asaf Ali's election would have meant otherwise!

You are fully entitled to adopt what methods you like for your propaganda, but you might at times lapse into a statement of facts, which admit of no rebuttal.

It is not for me to comment on the result of the election, and its likely result on the question of joint electorates. But what the All-India Muslim League, and the combined efforts of those who demanded separate electorates had failed to do for years the Independent Congress Party's short-sightedness has made possible by their Delhi somersault. Which of the Independent Congress Party's candidates would feel safe now, after Mr. Shiv Narain's betrayal? Anyway both Lord Birkenhead and Lord Irwin have received a fitting reply from the Independent Congress Party in the shape of Delhi Election's result to their condemnation of communalism. And now, at least, they know, or should know, who is responsible for the intensification of the communal spirit.

As for the real Congressmen I hope they stand where they were, facing the country and unborn generations, with a clear conscience, and a redoubled resolution to fight the demon of political insanity.—Yours, etc.

RAUF ALI.
Bar.-at-Law.

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Every lady, especially those who live in very hot climates, should use Koko, for Koko feeds the follicles, thereby strengthening the hair and bringing to the surface all the hair's life and lustre. If you have not tried Koko you should certainly do so. You will be amazed at the improvement it will make in your hair. And you will love its perfume. Koko is also VERY cooling & refreshing

Equally beneficial for men and children.

NO GREASE. NO DYE. GUARANTEED HARMLESS.

Obtainable from Chemists, Bazaars, etc. throughout India. Prices in England 1-6; 3 & 5-6 per bottle.

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NOT A SINGLE ATTACK IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Former Malaria Sufferer In Ceylon Gives Grateful Thanks To Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

One reason for the immense popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the Far East is the enthusiastic personal recommendation given them by men and women who formerly suffered from malaria but now rejoice in freedom from the old much-dreaded spells of ague and fever. These people are veritable walking advertisements for the world-famous blood and nerve tonic, so well do they look. Recently one of them, Mr. G. Wilson de Silva, of the Government Railways Accounts Department, Kandy, Ceylon, recorded the facts of his case:

"Although I worked in malarial districts I kept in good health until 1923, when malaria got into my system," said Mr. de Silva. "Then intermittent attacks made me very weak. I had aches and pains all over my body, lost considerably in weight, and had bad restless nights.

"I was always trying malaria remedies, yet the attacks continued until eventually I commenced a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Then gradually my health, strength and appetite were restored. Now the aches and pains have gone, I sleep soundly, and I am happy to say that since my cure some eighteen months ago I have been free of malaria. It is with feelings of thankfulness that I look back upon the day I decided to give the wonderful blood tonic, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a trial."

Malarial germs cannot live in the pure rich blood created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and it is the same good red blood that remedies anaemia, restores digestion and appetite, builds up the nerves, imparts new health and strength to the whole system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Your chemist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Singapore.

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MR. JINNAH'S APPEAL TO VOTERS.

"JUDGE US CRITICALLY, BUT JUDGE US RIGHT"

NATIONAL PARTY'S MEETING.

The Indian National Party closed its Election Campaign with its 14th public meeting held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday evening under the presidentship of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, when Messrs. M. A. Jinnah and K. Natarajan addressed a large audience on the ensuing Assembly elections.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman explained the object of the meeting as an occasion for discussing the question of the ensuing Assembly elections and to determine whom to send as representatives to the Central Legislature. The country was split up into various sections and parties with different variegated views to the detriment of the country by which the bureaucracy benefited, said Mr. Petit, while the need of the country was only one party, the people's party as a united phalanx against the Government. There was no difference in the object of those parties which all stood for self-Government on Dominion lines, call it Swaraj if they liked; but the only difference was the manner and method of advancing the advent of the goal as a realised fact. On all important matters, as far as he could see, said Mr. Petit, all were united. Even those who believed in Non-co-operation had voted for the national demand.

WHOM TO SEND.

In sending men as their representatives to the Assembly, he continued, the voters had to select such men whose past record of service, independence, and courage demanded their support; and Mr. Jinnah was one of such. No doubt side by side they should also send such other candidates in whom they had confidence and who had served the cause of the country. He then recounted the services of Mr. Jinnah and how he would be useful if elected to the Assembly.

The Reforms were, proceeded the speaker, defective; but defective as they were, they should take the utmost advantage of them, and fight for more in the citadel of the bureaucracy. To run them down and follow the policy of obstruction would be unfruitful. The Reforms were a great step forward in the conditions as existed prior to their introduction, and unless they strove to work them and thus qualify for the next instalment there would be no progress.

OBJECT OF THE NATIONAL PARTY.

Mr. Jinnah, who then spoke, tried to put his case a propos of the Assembly elections in a very impressive and effective manner. After explaining the object of the Indian National Party and why it was formed, Mr. Jinnah said that the Swarajists started with a programme of continuous, and persistent obstruction, but they had practically co-operated in every way except that they stuck to the enforcement of their policy of refusal of supplies. There was not a single question of importance on which all the parties in the Assembly did not co-operate until the Swarajist walk out except the question of throwing out one budget. When they walked out, said Mr. Jinnah, he asked a leading Swarajist what policy and programme he was going to pursue, to which it was remarked that they had implicit faith in the folly of their countrymen and that they were sure to return them (Swarajists). He then stated how the National Party was formed and said that the party would not die away with the conclusion of the elections, but would carry on work as vigorously as at present.

There was recently a campaign of vilification against him, continued Mr. Jinnah, among certain Mahomedan circles and regretted to notice that a garbled misrepresentation of his speech in 1912 in connection with the Quran had appeared in the Press. It was said that he had opposed Sir Ali Imam, but the fact was he had opposed Government in connection with a bill which the Government wanted to throw out.

Proceeding, he said that he knew who were carrying on that campaign of vilification. "I will rather loose my seat," he said, amidst loud applause, "than stoop to immorality or wrong."

SWARAJISTS' PROGRAMME.

Proceeding Mr. Jinnah said that the programme of the Swarajists was to throw out the Budget as far as possible. "I want you to understand," exclaimed he, "that the budget is no more sacred to me than any other Bill or measure of Government. We know the doctrine of grievances before supply." And that was always recognised and it was up to their representatives to advance their grievances by effecting a cut in the particular demand on which they had a grievance and if the Government's reply was unsatisfactory pass the motion for the cut which amounted to a motion of censure on the Government's policy. Refusal of supplies was another way of putting "no taxation without representation," and there they did not see eye to eye with the Swarajists. He then explained how they were unable to gain any benefit to the country if they threw out the budget whole and entire, as the whole thing could be restored by the extra-ordinary powers vested in the Governor-General. Whereas if they made substantial cuts in the various items of expenditure they could gain something which would go to relieve the tax-payers, as such reductions contributed for a surplus Budget and according to the Meston Settlement the surplus went to reduce the Provincial Contribution. He instanced the case when 22 lakhs were reduced in Bombay's contribution to the Central Government. He then asked the people not to be misled that the Swarajists were the only heroes. If they wanted to follow the doctrine of Refusal of Supplies, they could not remain in the Assembly a moment longer, but instead they stuck to their seats and discussed the various other Bills after throwing out the Finance Bill. That was childish and humiliating, he said. If he had been a party for it, the Assembly was not his place. "Judge us critically, mercilessly; but judge us right," said he, concluding his forceful speech.

Mr. K. Natarajan wondered whether it had occurred to Mr. Jinnah that he was doing a great duty by removing misrepresentations, as, according to the constitution, most of them assembled there could not vote for him. The communal electorate, Mr. Natarajan thought, was not so much a negation of nationalism, provided it was properly utilised and the elected representative on the Communal Vote considered that he did not belong to one community alone, but was the representative of all the communities and interests in India not excluding even the Europeans and acted accordingly. He strongly supported Mr. Jinnah's candidature.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi in moving a vote of thanks both to the President and the speakers said that the Indian National Party was not formed for the purpose of the elections only, but that was only the first chapter of its campaign. They were considering the formulation of a common programme on which to lead the country. The ensuing year was important as there would a plethora of reports of the various committees and commissions, reports of great public importance, and the National Party hoped to give the right policy for the coming year.

The meeting then terminated.

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(Next door in Medows Street from Old Establishment.)
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MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY.

POSTMAN SENTENCED HEAVILY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, November 12.

Babu Vithu Gode, a postman of Andheri, was committed to the Sessions by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla for an offence punishable under Section 58 of the Indian Post Office Act, for having misappropriated one insurance packet for R200 adrressed to one Pujabai, residing in Gurukul, Andheri, and also a money order of R3 only addressed to Visram Bhiwa, a packer employed in the General Post Office, Bombay. It appears that the offence was committed on or about the 5th of July last and the investigation was carried on by Mr. R. B. Phadke, the Inspector of Postal Department.

The accused was placed on the 10th instant before Mr. K. K. Thakore, the Assistant Sessions Judge and a common jury and was further charged under Sections 409 and 467 of the I.P.C. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of misappropriation in respect of the insurance packet for R200. As regards the misappropriation of the money order for R3 his defence was that he was authorised by the payee to sign and receive the payment. His defence was disbelieved by the Jury who brought in an unanimous verdict of "guilty" under all the three offences and the learned Judge accepting the verdict sentenced him to undergo a rigorous imprisonment for 18 months for each one of the offences, the offences to run concurrently, and to pay a fine of R200 for the first charge, in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of R3 for the second charge, in default 1 month's rigorous imprisonment.

RAILWAY LABOURERS' DIS PUTE.

NO INCREASE IN WAGES.

NEGAPATAM, Nov. 13.

Sir George Paddison, the Labour Commissioner, who arbitrated in the dispute between the South Indian Railway and the railway labourers has awarded the labourers three days' absence without leave per month but found no necessity to increase the wages.—A.P.

CURRENCY LEAGUE PRESIDENTSHIP.

RT. HON. SASTRI'S DENIAL.

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Shrinivasa Sastri informs us that there is no foundation for the statement which, appeared in the press that he has resigned or that he intends to resign the presidentship of the Currency League. —A. P.

AGRICULTURL COMMISSION AT COIMBATORE.

EVIDENCE OF DR. ANSTEAD.

COIMBATORE, Nov. 12.

The Agricultural Commission arrived here by special train this morning. In the afternoon they visited the Agricultural College and farm yard and the paddy breeding and sugar breeding stations. Examination of witnesses begins to-morrow at 10 a.m. and among those to be examined are Dr. Anstead Director of Agriculture, Tierman, Conservator of Forests and Raja Sir Vasudeva, Raja of Kollengode. The commisson finish their labours here by the 17th instant and leave for Madrase the same night.

The first witness examined by the Royal Commission on Agriculture to-day was Dr. R. D. Anstead, Director of Agriculture, Madras. In the course of a lengthy written evidence the witness pleaded for the provincialisation of research work leaving only fundamental research as distinguished from applied research for the central research institute like that at Pusa. Witness was of opinion that at present there was no demand for agricultural education for its own sake and that there would be no such demand until present conditions altered considerbbly. He expressed himself against all ideas of trying to teach agriculture in primary schools or including it as vocational subject in high schools.

In the course of his ora evidence lasting for about four hours he explained the organisation of the staff of the agricultural department in the presidency and a so the method of teaching and organisation of the staff of the college of agriculture at Coimbatore. The chairman elicited from witness that the operations of the Department of Agriculture in the presidency were mainly confined to wet areas while dry areas like the district of Mellary a so known as famine areas were left to themselves chiefly for want of sufficient funds. On the question of co-operation which the witness wanted to emphasise was that co-operation was so far a failure because it had been sustained only the enthusiasm of a few. On the question of marketing the witness pointed out the difficulties actually erperienced in the case of Tiruppur cotton market which though originally opened with the intention of facilitating the marketing of cotton became in the long run market for grains and other agricultural produce as well as for cotton and a situation had been created by which no further action could be taken in developing the cotton markets till special legislation was introduced. The members of the commission excepting the chairman left for Coonoor in the afternoon to visit the Pasteur Institute, the Promologica and Silk stations and the Horticultural Gardens at Ooty. They return to Coimbatore to-morrow evening and will resume the enquiry on the 15th instant. A. P.

SALE OF SILVER BY GOVT.

MARWARIS' PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, November 12

The Secretary, Marwari Trades' Association has sent a telegram to the Secretary Finance Department, Government of India stating that the Committee of the Association thinks that trade conditions have been greatly disturbed owing to the apprehension of Government's selling silver early next year and adding that since the Currency Commission's report was published, silver prices have been reduced considerably thus reducing the value of the agriculturists' capital assets and inducing their creditors to foreclose pledges.

The cheapness of silver in terms of rupees tempts people to buy silver instead of manufactured goods consequently, both import trade and local industry as also internal trade have been seriously affected. The sale of silver will also involve a contraction of of the currency, which will further accentuate difficulties. He concludes by stating that it is necessary that Government should without delay restore confidence by declaring that Goverenment will sell no silver.

An Agra, message says: "The accused in the "Vichitra Jiwan" case which is pending in District Magistrate court has moved the High Court against the order of the U. P. Government, proscribing his book and has petitioned the Government of India to transfer his case for trial in another province",—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR ON TOUR

HIS EXCELLENCY AT KARACHI.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson arrived at Karachi this morning and were accorded a public reception after disembarking from the steamship "Kandala" at 9 o'clock. The Commissioner in Sind and the leading Civil and Military officials received Their Excellencies who subsequently visited the local schools and hospitals prior to driving to Government House. This is the third annual visit of the Governor to Sind. Three days will be spent at Karachi after which Their Excellencies will tour in Upper Sind till the 23rd instant, attending a joint durbar at Sukkur next week.—A.P.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AT VIR.

POONA LOCAL BOARD'S REQUEST TO GOVT.

POONA, Nov. 13.

The Poona District Local Board has requested the Government to start an Agricultural School at Vir in Purandhar Taluka.

The Board has also resolved that the present scale of pay of primary teachers should be applied to temporary teachers in the primarp schools which have now come under the control of the Local Boards.—A. P.

BURMA GEOLOGIST DROWNED.

RANGOON, Nov. 13.

A tragic drowning fatality is reported from Yenangyaung the victim being Mr. L. D. Currie, Geologist of the Burma Oil Company. It is reported that Mr. Currie accompanied by Mr. Parker went for a swim in a tank and when he was about half way across he was seen to be in difficulties. Parker made attempts to rescue him but without success. When Currie was brought to the bank Dr. Torrio tried artificial respiration but life was found to be extinct, the victim having been in the water about half an hour. Mr. Currie had recently joined the company.—A.P.

CHARGED WITH CULPABLE HOMICIDE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The Magistrate of Alipur, to-day, committed to sessions Star, formerly a Captain of a British regiment, at present employed under the Burma Oil Company on charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The prosecution alleged that on August 16 last the accused while rashly driving motor lorry knocked down a lad who died from injuries received.—A. P.

LATE MR. GOVERDHANDAS G. TEJPAL

Sheth Goverdandas Goculdas Tejpal, died in Bombay on 5th inst. He was the chief partner of Messrs. Glazebrook and Co. which was dealing in cottonseeds etc. He was also dealing in coal business for a long time. He was an agent of the Bombay National Mills Ltd. He was very fond of literature and used to patronise many learned men. He invited learned men at Shree Luxmi Narayan Temple, Gowalia Tank, every Sunday to discuss religious topics. He worked for a long time as the chairman of the Vile Parle Residents' Association. He helped the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Co. financially for the construction of the Vile Parle station.

He was a trustee and a member of the General Committee of the Goculdas Tejpal charities since 1885; a member of the Managing Committee of the said Charities since 1887, an ex-officio Life member since 1890 and an officiating Trustee since 1896. He took keen interest in the management and supervision of the Boarding School and devoted himself heart and soul to promote the interest of the boarders. He was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation frm 1899 to 1905. He was appointed a J. P. in 1899 and an Hon. Presidency Magistrate in 1904.

1927

the year Motorists '*changed over*'

TO-DAY is already Yesterday in motoring. Those old 20/30 h.p. wasteful, short-lived touring cars you still see on the roads are doomed. The high efficiency engine, the long life and the wonderful economy of the 1927 British light car leaves them—obsolete.

Already the world is changing from the obsolete over to the MORRIS. Already on both sides of the Atlantic manufacturers are working feverishly to produce light cars the equal of the MORRIS, the light car leader.

The change has started, but 1927 will see it spread like prairie fire. For 1927 is the first year of Morris 'World' Models.

As the 'Home' Morris converted Britain, so these 'World' Models will convert the world— by real efficiency.

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STORY OF "WOLF-GIRLS".

FOSTER-MOTHER SHOT DEAD.

SENSATION FOR SCIENTISTS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

An amazing story of how two Indian children were found living with wolves in a cave at Midnapore, West Bengal, is described in the "Statesman" by Bishop H. Pakenham Walsh of Bishop's College, Calcutta. Fife years have passed since the children then about eight and two respectively were found. The younger died shortly afterwards, but the other has since been cared for at Midnapore Orphanage by Rev. Jal Singh. According to Bishop Walsh when visiting distant parts of the district, villagers told Rev. Jal Singh that there was a certain path which they never used because it was haunted by evil spirits. Mr. Singh asked them to show him the place and they pointed out a hole. They saw nothing and at his suggestion sixteen of them started digging. After some time two wolves darted out of the hole. Then a she wolf came to the entrance and snarled, growled and refused to move. They were therefore obliged to shoot the animal. Digging on they came to a den and found there two wolf calves and two girls, one aged two and the other about eight. They were very fierce. They darted away on all fours going faster than anyone there could run and uttering guttural voices. They took refuge in the bush and were eventually caught. Their finger nails were worn into a concave shape through constantly scratching the ground.

It is not an uncommon thing in this locality for children to be exposed when infants, specially if they are girls, who are not wanted, and it is probbale, therefore, that the mother wolf had found one such baby and taken it home carrying it by its clothes. Later the she wolf must have found another baby and having found pleasure in retaining cubs that remained small and did not leave the den adopted it too. Both girls were Bengalees and it is not unlikely that they were sisters. Mr. Singh took them to the orphanage at Midnapore. There the younger developed dysentery and died. The elder shed a few tears, the only sign of emotion she ever gave. She is now of normal size for her age and there is nothing peculiar about her except that she sits animal-like and does nothing for hours together. Her face has a vacant appearance but when she says one of the thirty words she has learnt, especially when she greets a Bengalee and offers 'namaskar' she smiles sweetly and presents a pleasing face. In the course of time she submitted to clothes. One of the things which she resented was being washed. For a long time she ate with her mouth down to the dish but eventually she was taught to use her hands. She takes no interest in other children or in toys or games. She has no fears usual with children and prefers the dark to the light. She has an over-powering desire for meat, raw if possible. Her hearing and sight as also her sense of smell are extra acute but her touch does not seem to be developed and her memory is very weak.

BAPTISED AND NAMED.

She was baptised some time ago and is called Kalema which she utters very prettily. While the two children were alive they slept huddled one on top of the other like puppies, Kalema makes no noises now except the utterings of the words she has learnt; she does not laugh nor does she cry. She is very gentle with animals and will follow them about. Bishop Walsh is emphatic that there is no doubt about the facts of the story. Scientific societies and inevitably Mr. Rudyard Kippling are taking a keen interest in Kalema, the problem of whose training is a fascinating study.—A. P.

CASE UNDER THE PRESS ACT.

PRINTER HEAVILY FINED.

Muhammad Baqi Shams, the printer of the Jehangir Alavi Press, Bobbay, stood charged on Friday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for not supplying the copies of an Urdu Weekly entitled the "Ghalib", which is published in his press, in accordance with the provisions of section 11A of the Press and Registration Act, 1867.

The complaint was lodged by Mr. M. Y. Saiyed, Urdu Translator in the office of the Oriental Translator to Government, and the case was conducted by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Kirke-Smith.

The accused pleaded guilty for all the defaults and was fined collectively Rs. 225. At the end of the case, the accused appealed for mercy and His Worship gsanted him one month's time to pay the whole fine.

A great festival of the Deity Shri-Vithal will be performed at Angarh (Taluqa-Dapoli; Dist. Ratnagiri) on Monday (the 15th inst.)

Before leaving Darjeeling his Excellency Lord Lytton had his first leave taking at Darjeeling. Replying to the addresses presented by the Municipality, District Board, Anjuman Islamia and Hillmen's Association his Excellency made a suitable reply.

WALKING RACE.

A SPLENDID FINISH.

D. R. MASTER TURNS THE TABLES.

The ten-mile walking race, organised by the Y. M. C. A. attracted a record number of entries, and of the 88 who handed in their names, 84 faced the starter on Saturday morning. There was the usual scramble at the start to obtain a position in the van, and the pace set was very fast. After the competitors had sorted themselves out, Sahier led from Master and Chinoy. The latter two, maintained a steady pace and overtook the leader before another mile had been covered. Rawlings, meanwhile, followed in the bunch some considerable distance behind. Along Warden Road Master asserted himself and began to establish a good lead. His rival, Rawlings, also, had improved his position, for when he turned to climb Peddar Road on the return journey he was third, Chinoy separating him from the leader. At Sandhurst Road the first two men were walking strongly, and though Rawlings was certainly travelling a little faster it did not seem likely that he could make up the distance.

The strain, however, told on Chinoy who gave place to the lengthy Corporal. Excitement waxed higher as the winning post was not far off. Rawlings was making his effort and pulling up at a steady rate. But he had no mean rival to contend with and Master still kept ahead looking every inch a winner. The race had by now developed into a struggle between the two. At Church Gate 50 yards separated the two. It was now that Rawlings made his final effort. By sheer determination he decreased the distance, and, considering the rate at which he did this, the spectators saw that chances were even. When the leader reached the Bandstand the corporal was still some fifteen yards behind. With only two hundred yards to cover, both competitors were doing their utmost. Master, however, stood the test. It had been one of the most sensational finals though Rawlings was a bare yard behind. It had been one of the most sensational finishes that could be desired and both the men came in for some hearty applause. Chakravarty was third while Chinoy followed Nair and Aaron Elizah followed in order.

Master fully deserved his victory. It will be remembered, perhaps, that Rawlings beat him in the last five mile race, but on this occasion the tables were reversed. Master's style is one which approaches perfection as near as it possibly can, but he can improve his speed considerably if he did not keep his head thrown back so much. This causes an undue strain on the lungs which cannot function freely.

After seventy one competitors had completed the course the prizes were distributed by Captain Headlam. In a humorous little speech Mr. G. Bennett, the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. thanked all concerned for their assistance, including the W. I. A. A., who had sent a few cars, and the St. Johns Brigade, who had sent an ambulance. Capt. Headlam replied in his usual terse and attractive manner and stated that the race had provided one of the best finishes he had ever witnessed. Cheers terminated the proceedings.

THE RESULTS.

(1) D. R. Master. Time 1 hr. 28 mins. 7 secs.
(2) Corporal Rawlings. Time 1 hr. 28 mins. 7 217 secs.
(3) B. Chakravarty. Time 1 hr. 30 mins. 50 secs.
(4) K. D. Chinoy. Time 1 hr. 31 mins. 12 secs.
(5) R. G. Nair. Time 1 hr. 31 mins. 37 secs.
(6) Aaron Elizah. Time 1 hr. 31 mins. 53 secs.

THE OTHERS.

P. G. Maitra; Maruti; J. N. Sarkar; B. M. Wadia; S. G. Ley, S. N. Ganguly, C. A. Beech, M. R. Aiyar, P. Manickam, S. H. Marker, K. D. McLaughlin, J. R. Engineer, J. M. Dalal, F. M. Umrigar, P. J. Pathare; Raymond Hyam; T. D. Mottram; N. R. Mehta, D. C. Pithawala, N. J. Shroff; J. J. Poovathill; A. Saher; A. V. Anersey; N. E. Sahiar; K. Beardsley and C. Hodson.

THE OFFICIALS.

The officials were:—Timekeeper: G. L. Chard; Starter: J. J. Watson; Judges: Messrs. J. J. Watson; A. Mayo; A. Vast; A. Waterman, G. Bennett; E. Judah; A. Sheppard, and F. W. Thornback. Clerk of the Course: A. Higgins.

"AT HOME" TO JUSTICE MADGAONKAR.

THANA BAR'S RECEPTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, November 12.

Yesterday evening, the Krida Bhuwan of Thana presented a scene of gaiety when the members of the Bar were "At Home" to Mr. Justice Madgaokar, who has come here for the inspection of Courts. Those present included Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., the District Judge, Mr. Bhide, the Collector of Thana, Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Joint Judge, Mr. K. K. Thakore, the Assistant Judge, Mr. S. A. Gupte, the First Class Sub-Judge, Mr. Mastakar, Sub-Judge Panvel, and Mr. Jadhavrao, Sub-Judge, Bhiwandi.

ALIGARH INTER-UNIVERSITY DEBATE

ALIGARH, Nov. 12.

The Honorary Secretary, Aligarh wires: "The All-Inter-University and colleges debate has been postponed till 7th December. Names of the representatives from each college should reach the Hony. Secretary on or before 30th November. The subject is "India is unfit for Swaraj."

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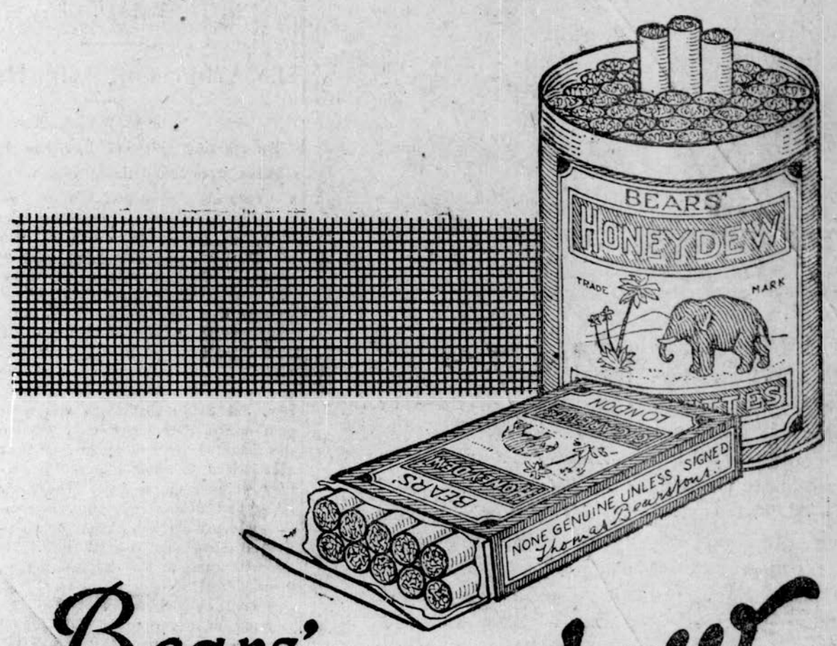

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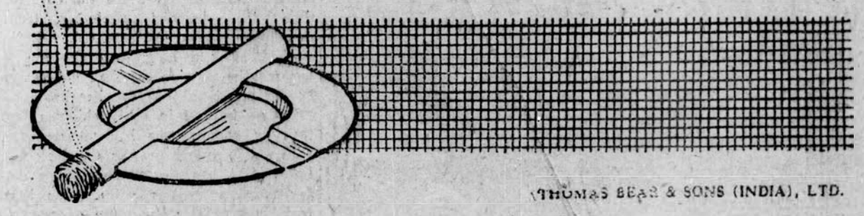

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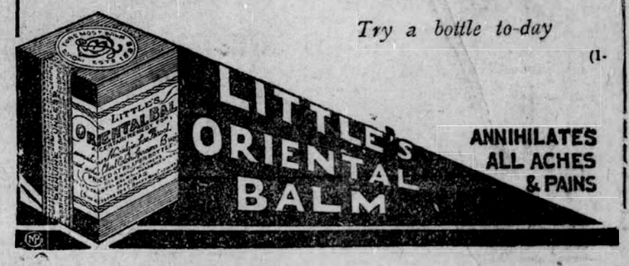

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